Mr. Matthew Brayer.

THE

NEWPORT MERCURY.

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 16, 1798. [N° 1905]

NEWPORT: (Rhode-Island) Published by HENRY BARBER, near the State-House.

NOTICE.

MASTERS of Veſſels are informed, that a BUOY is anchored off the North Point of Goat-Iſland, in Sixteen Feet Water, at low Water. In going out of, or coming into the Harbour of Newport, they will paſs to the North of the Buoy, giving it a good Birth; and all Perſons are cautioned againſt faſtening Boats, or Warps to, or in any Way injuring ſaid Buoy.

WILLIAM ELLERY, Coll'r.
Newport, Oct. 4th, 1798.

‡‡‡ *The several Printers in the State, are requested to publish the foregoing Advertisement in their Newspapers.*

WANTED,

TO go into a Family, a WET NURSE, that can bring a good Recommendation. Inquire of the Printer. *Oct. 8th.*

To be Sold, by
BENJAMIN HILL,

FINE FLOUR by the Barrel, or leſs Quantity. Alſo, Ship and Cabin BREAD, as cheap as any imported of the ſame Quality.

To be Sold, by
THOMAS PECKHAM,

APPLE-TREES—Rhode-Iſland Greenings, Tallman Sweetings, and Golden Ruſſetings.
Peach-Trees—Rare-Ripe, and large October Peach.
Newport, October 8, 1798.

THOSE who have Claims on the Eſtate of Capt. BENJAMIN CHURCH, late of Newport, deceaſed, by Note of Hand, Book Account, or otherwiſe, are requeſted to exhibit the ſame, to either of the Subſcribers, as ſoon as convenient.

Alſo for Sale, belonging to ſaid Eſtate, in the Hands of Mr. James Anthony, on the Farm of Sylveſter Robinſon, Eſq; Point-Judith, an excellent breeding Mare, with a ſucking Colt; One Colt, One Year old; and One, Two Years old.—Alſo, One valuable Mare for Sale, in Town.

J. DENISON,
SARAH CHURCH,
BATH. CHURCH, } *Executors.*
Newport, October 9, 1798.

THOSE Perſons who have legal Demands exiſting againſt the Eſtate of Captain THOMAS W. BLISS, late of this Town, deceaſed, are hereby requeſted to render them to the Subſcriber for Settlement, properly authenticated; and all thoſe who are indebted to ſaid Eſtate, are called on to make immediate Payment, to

SARAH C. BLISS, *Adminiſtratrix.*
Newport, Oct. 9, 1798.

NEWPORT BOARD OF HEALTH.

WHEREAS the Hon. General Aſſembly of the State of Rhode Iſland, at their Seſſion held at Providence on the laſt Monday of January, *A. D.* 1798, did enact that the Town Councils of the reſpective Towns ſhould be authorized to make and preſcribe ſuch Orders and Regulations as they may deem prudent and advisable for the Preſervation of the Health of the Inhabitants, by the Prevention and Removal of Nuiſances injurious thereto, or any other Cauſes which in their Judgment might originate or conduce to the ſpreading of any infectious Diſeaſe:—That they ſhould be authorized to annex ſuch pecuniary Penalties, for the Breach of the Orders and Regulations which they ſhould make and preſcribe, relative to the Object aforeſaid, as they ſhall judge adequate and neceſſary to effectuate the ſame; that ſaid Penalties might be proſecuted and recovered by Action of Debt, before any Court authorized to try the ſame; One Moiety whereof ſhould be for the Uſe of the Town wherein the Offence ſhould be committed, and the other Moiety for the Uſe of him or her who ſhall ſue for the ſame:—And if ſuch Nuiſances, or other Cauſes, injurious to the Health of the Inhabitants aforeſaid, ſhould not be removed, by the Perſon permitting or erecting the ſame, purſuant to any Order or Regulation of the Town Council for the Town, it ſhould be the Duty of the Town-Council thereupon, and they were thereby fully authorized and empowered to adopt ſuch Meaſures as they ſhould deem effectual, for the Removal of ſuch Nuiſances or other Cauſes injurious to the Health of the Inhabitants as aforeſaid, at the proper Charge and Expence of the Perſon erecting or permitting the ſame: And that the Sheriff, his Deputies, and the Town Serjeants and Conſtables of the ſeveral Towns ſhould execute all ſuch Precepts and Orders as ſhall be directed to them by the ſaid Town Councils, for carrying ſaid Act into Execution:

It is therefore Reſolved, by the Town-Council of the Town of Newport, That the following Regulations be ordained and eſtabliſhed, in Purſuance of the Authority above recited:

I. That five Perſons, to be denominated a Board of Health, be annually choſen by the Town-Council, on the firſt Monday of June, in Five convenient Diſtricts in the compact Part of the Town, who ſhall be Reſidents in the Diſtricts for which they ſhall be choſen, and ſhall be engaged for the faithful Diſcharge of their ſaid Office, and ſhall immediately after their Engagement choose a Chairman out of their Body.

II. The firſt Diſtrict ſhall be bounded by a Line drawn from Gravelly Point along the South Side of the Long Wharf, till it comes to the firſt Houſe on the South Side of ſaid Wharf, and thence up the Middle of ſaid Wharf to the Foot of the Parade, thence North through the Middle of Thames-ſtreet and the Alms Houſe Lane, round the northern and weſtern Extremities of the Town to Gravelly-Point, including Docks and Wharves.

III. The ſecond Diſtrict ſhall be bounded by a Line drawn through the Middle of the Alms-Houſe Lane and Thames-ſtreet, to the Foot of the Parade, thence up the Middle of the Parade to the State Houſe, thence round the South-End of the State-Houſe, through the Middle of the Streets to the South Side of the Reverend Mr. Eddy's Meeting Houſe, and thence round the eaſtern and northern Extremities of the Town to the Alms Houſe Lane.

IV. The third Diſtrict ſhall compriſe all that Part of the Town (Wharves and Docks included) ſouthward of the Diſtricts above deſcribed, and North of a Line drawn along the South Side of Freebody's Wharf, through the Middle of the New Church Lane to the Top of the Hill.

V. The fourth Diſtrict ſhall compriſe all that Part of the Town (Wharves and Docks) South of the third Diſtrict, and North of a Line drawn along the North Side of Sherburne's Wharf, through the Middle of Congreis-ſtreet (formerly King-ſtreet) to the Weſt End of Pleaſant-ſtreet, and thence through the Middle of the ſame Street to the Top of the Hill.

VI. The fifth Diſtrict ſhall compriſe all the ſouthern End of the Town, (Wharves and Docks included) not contained in the other Diſtricts.

VII. It ſhall be exclusively the Duty of each Member of the Board of Health within his Diſtrict, to examine into all Nuiſances and other Cauſes injurious to the Health of the Inhabitants, whether the ſame ſhall be occaſioned by ſtagnant Waters, ſlaughter Houſes, Docks, Neceſſaries, putrid, animal, or vegetable ſubſtances, or any other Cauſe of what ſoever Kind, which may be injurious to the Health of the Inhabitants, as aforeſaid, with Power to ſearch all Houſes, Stores, Cellars, ſhips and Veſſels, where they may have Cauſe to ſuſpect any of the Cauſes aforeſaid to exiſt; and if they ſhould meet with Reſiſtance in the Execution of their Search, the Town-Council may, at their Diſcretion, grant a Warrant for the Purpoſe of effecting the ſame, and immediately, upon aſcertaining any ſuch Cauſe to exiſt, it ſhall be the Duty of ſuch Member to warn the Occupier (if any) of the Houſe or Lot in or upon which the ſame may have been diſcovered, forthwith to remove the ſame:—And if ſuch Occupier ſhall neglect or refuſe ſo to do, or if there ſhall be no Occupier thereof, the Member of the Board for the Diſtrict ſhall immediately make Report thereof to the Chairman, who ſhall forthwith aſſemble the Board; any Three of whom are empowered to Act, and it ſhall be their Duty, when aſſembled, to inquire whether the Nuiſance or other Cauſe complained of, is or is not injurious to the Health of the Inhabitants, and to make ſuch Order in writing thereon for Removal, filling up, or otherwiſe as to them ſhall ſeem adviſeable, which Order the Chairman ſhall forthwith tranſmit to the Preſident of the Town-Council.

VIII. The Preſident of the Town-Council, immediately on the Receipt of ſaid Order, ſhall aſſemble the Council, who ſhall thereupon iſſue their Warrant, directed to the Sheriff of the County of Newport, or either of his Deputies for carrying the ſaid Order into Execution (reciting the ſame) and if the ſaid Town Council ſhall deem it neceſſary for the Removal of ſuch Nuiſance or other Cauſe as aforeſaid, they may in ſaid Warrant authorize the Officer to whom it may be directed, to impreſs Workmen and Teams for the ſpeedy Removal thereof, and the Occupier of the Houſe or Lot, ſhall pay double the uſual and accuſtomed Rates for ſuch Workmen and Teams, to be levied by Diſtreſs upon the Goods and Chattels of the Delinquent, by a Clauſe of Diſtreſs, to be inſerted in ſaid Warrant, and ſhall moreover forfeit and pay for his Refuſal or Neglect to remove ſaid Nuiſance, a Sum not exceeding Twenty Dollars, at the Diſcretion of the Town Council: Provided, that ſaid Penalty ſhall not be incurred, if he ſhall voluntarily remove ſaid Nuiſance before the Town-Council ſhall be aſſembled.

IX. No Perſon ſhall carry, cart, or throw, into any of the Streets or Lanes, any Dirt, Dung, Soot, Garbage or Carrion, under the Penalty of Seventy-five Cents for every Offence.

In Town Council, Monday, October 8, 1798.

The above and foregoing Regulations were unanimouſly voted and paſſed, and ordered to be printed for three Weeks ſucceſſively in both the Newport Newſpapers.

By Order of Council,
JONATHAN ALMY, *Council Clerk.*

THOMAS WEAVER, jun. *1ſt Diſtrict.*
WALTER NICHOLS, 2d do.
ROBERT LAWTON, jun. 3d do.
DANIEL SHELDON, 4th do.
JOHN SLOCUM, 5th do.

The above Gentlemen were unanimouſly elected to ſerve in the ſeveral Diſtricts above mentioned.

JONATHAN ALMY, *Council Clerk.*

To the INHABITANTS *of* NEWPORT.

FELLOW-CITIZENS,

THE undersigned, in Conformity to the Requeſt of the Town Council, accept their Appointment to the Office of the Board of Health; and having been duly qualified, beg Leave reſpectfully to ſuggeſt, that in declining to receive pecuniary Conſideration for ſaid Services, they cannot but cheriſh the pleaſing Hope, as the general Welfare of their Fellow-Citizens is the only Object, that they will co-operate ſo far in united Exertions for its Attainment, as to manifeſt a cordial Acquieſcence in the aforeſaid judicious Regulations, which will enable them to execute the irkſome Taſk in that peaceable Manner they ardently deſire. But let it be particularly remembered by all ſuch as are diſpoſed to be Refractory and Litigious, that it is our unalterable Determination, ſtrictly to adhere to a conſcientious Diſcharge of thoſe important Duties, which our Acceptance of the Office ſacredly enjoins. Therefore, as our Engagement neceſſarily exacts a faithful Diſcharge of our ſaid Office, we entreat you in the Language of affectionate Regard, to eſpouſe that Compliance with thoſe Regulations, which are ſo evidently calculated to promote the Proſperity, and indubitably eſtabliſh the Reputation of NEWPORT—a Town peculiarly favoured with the ineſtimable Enjoyment of Heaven's choiceſt temporal Bleſſing, HEALTH.

For the Authenticity of the Aſſertion, that the Regulations are calculated to promote the general Good, we appeal to thoſe refined Feelings of Senſibility which will render you ſuſceptible of our laborious Duty; and if it entitles us to ſympathetic Aid, doubtleſs thoſe vexatious Meaſures of the Law will prove, as we ſincerely wiſh, entirely unneceſſary:—Otherwiſe, we ſhall be reduced to the painful Alternative of putting the Same into Effect—which will be a Cauſe of Regret indeed.

Fellow-Citizens!

What can we ſay more, than ſimply to aſſert our Solicitude for your ſerious Conſideration of a Subject that evidently has the general Welfare for its Baſis.

We requeſt (exclusive of our individual exertions) a Preſentment of your Complaints of all Nuiſances exiſting in the Town, to either of the Board, reſiding in their reſpective Diſtricts.

DANIEL SHELDON, Chairman,
JOHN SLOCUM Secretary.
WALTER NICHOLS,
THOMAS WEAVER, jun.
ROBERT LAWTON, jun.
Council Chamber, Newport, October 11th, 1798.

MR. BARBER,

The following Extracts from a Sermon, delivered by the Rev. Mr. THAYER, at the Roman Catholic Church in Boſton of the 9th of May laſt, the Day recommended by the Preſident, for Humiliation and Prayer, throughout the United States, being ſo juſtly deſcriptive of the Conduct of France towards America I think you cannot render a more acceptable Service to all thoſe of your Countrymen who read your Papers, but have not had an Opportunity of ſeeing the Whole of that excellent Performance than by giving them a Place in your next.

A LOVER OF TRUTH.

LET us now conſider what has been the baſeneſs and injuſtice of that GREAT NATION, (as they inſolitingly call themſelves) towards America. At a very early period of their revolution we acknowledged their exiſtence as a Republic, and formally received their Ambaſſador; for which act we hazarded the diſpleaſure of the principal powers of Europe then leagued againſt them, and war with the moſt formidable of them all. We ſent them our bread when their ports were blockaded, and they were in a ſtarving condition. We even went ſo far as to pay into their hands, and long before it became due, the debt which we had contracted with their good king, whom they had moſt inhumanly murdered.—Our merchants were ſeduced to carry them the rich produce of our ſoil; and, to the eternal infamy of that ſwindling republic, they yet remain entirely unpaid, or elſe have been obliged to receive depreciated paper. Our veſſels have been embargoed in their ports, to the very great damage of their owners; our merchants have been plundered, for years together, to the amount of millions; the ſtipulations of our ſolemn treaty with them have been continually violated;—and all this injurious treatment was given us under the frivolous pretext of *imperious neceſſity*; the ſenſe of which phraſe is more intelligibly expreſſed in the highwayman's words; *your purſe or your life.*—The deſpots of France have continually interfered in the concerns of our government, from which they have endeavoured, by their ſpies, their bribes, and their nefarious and artful intrigues, to divide the body of the people. They have treated our chief magiſtrates with the utmoſt indignity and contempt; they have perſuaded the people to deſpiſe and vilify their rulers, to controul the authorities conſtituted by themſelves to act in their behalf, and to eſtabliſh a ſyſtem of diſorganization, and a wild, unprincipled, democracy, in place of our preſent rational liberty, which is ſupported by law and order.—All theſe aggravated wrongs, all this accumulation of unmerited injury and abuſe, we have forborne to reſent, ſtill hoping for redreſs from that generoſity and juſtice which are innate in the human heart. We have uſed every mean of conciliation compatible with the dignity and honour of an independent, ſovereign, people.—Our government firſt ſent over to them a gentleman of the higheſt reſpectability, with full powers to adjuſt all exiſting differences; but he was ſpurned from their preſence, and treated with the moſt marked contempt. But, duly appreciating the great bleſſing of peace, our Preſident ſtill perſiſted in his conciliatory conduct; and, to the gentleman, whom they had already refuſed, he joined two others of our moſt diſtinguiſhed

Mr. Matthew Weaver.

THE

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MASTERS of Veſſels are informed, that a BUOY is anchored off the North Point of Goat-Iſland, in Sixteen Feet Water, at low Water. In going out of, or coming into the Harbour of Newport, they will paſs to the North of the Buoy, giving it a good Birth; and all Perſons are cautioned againſt faſtening Boats, or Warps to, or in any Way injuring ſaid Buoy.

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APPLE-TREES—Rhode-Iſland Greenings, Tallman Sweetings, and Golden Ruſſetings.
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Alſo for Sale, belonging to ſaid Eſtate, in the Hands of Mr. James Anthony, on the Farm of Sylveſter Robinſon, Eſq; Point-Judith, an excellent breeding Mare, with a ſucking Colt; One Colt, One Year old; and One, Two Years old.—Alſo, One valuable Mare for Sale, in Town.

J. DENISON,
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SARAH C. BLISS, *Adminiſtratrix.*
Newport, Oct. 9, 1798.

NEWPORT BOARD OF HEALTH.

WHEREAS the Hon. General Aſſembly of the State of Rhode Iſland, at their Seſſion held at Providence on the laſt Monday of January, *A. D.* 1798, did enact that the Town Councils of the reſpective Towns ſhould be authorized to make and preſcribe ſuch Orders and Regulations as they may deem prudent and adviſable for the Preſervation of the Health of the Inhabitants, by the Prevention and Removal of Nuiſances injurious thereto, or any other Cauſes which in their Judgment might originate or conduce to the ſpreading of any infectious Diſeaſe:—That they ſhould be authorized to annex ſuch pecuniary Penalties, for the Breach of the Orders and Regulations which they ſhould make and preſcribe, relative to the Object aforeſaid, as they ſhall judge adequate and neceſſary to effectuate the ſame; that ſaid Penalties might be proſecuted and recovered by Action of Debt, before any Court authorized to try the ſame; One Moiety whereof ſhould be for the Uſe of the Town wherein the Offence ſhould be committed, and the other Moiety for the Uſe of him or her who ſhall ſue for the ſame:—And if ſuch Nuiſances, or other Cauſes, injurious to the Health of the Inhabitants aforeſaid, ſhould not be removed, by the Perſon permitting or erecting the ſame, purſuant to any Order or Regulation of the Town Council for the Town, it ſhould be the Duty of the Town-Council thereupon, and they were thereby fully authorized and empowered to adopt ſuch Meaſures as they ſhould deem effectual, for the Removal of ſuch Nuiſances or other Cauſes injurious to the Health of the Inhabitants as aforeſaid, at the proper Charge and Expence of the Perſon erecting or permitting the ſame: And that the Sheriff, his Deputies, and the Town Serjeants and Conſtables of the ſeveral Towns ſhould execute all ſuch Precepts and Orders as ſhall be directed to them by the ſaid Town Councils, for carrying ſaid Act into Execution:

It is therefore Reſolved, by the Town-Council of the Town of Newport, That the following Regulations be ordained and eſtabliſhed, in Purſuance of the Authority above recited:

I. That five Perſons, to be denominated a Board of Health, be annually choſen by the Town-Council, on the firſt Monday of June, in Five convenient Diſtricts in the compact Part of the Town, who ſhall be Reſidents in the Diſtricts for which they ſhall be choſen, and ſhall be engaged for the faithful Diſcharge of their ſaid Office, and ſhall immediately after their Engagement chooſe a Chairman out of their Body.

II. The firſt Diſtrict ſhall be bounded by a Line drawn from Gravelly Point along the South Side of the Long Wharf, till it comes to the firſt Houſe on the South Side of ſaid Wharf, and thence up the Middle of ſaid Wharf to the Foot of the Parade, thence North through the Middle of Thames-ſtreet and the Alms-Houſe Lane, round the northern and weſtern Extremities of the Town to Gravelly-Point, including Docks and Wharves.

III. The ſecond Diſtrict ſhall be bounded by a Line drawn through the Middle of the Alms-Houſe Lane and Thames-ſtreet, to the Foot of the Parade, thence up the Middle of the Parade to the State Houſe, thence round the South-End of the State-Houſe, through the Middle of the Streets to the South Side of the Reverend Mr. Eddy's Meeting Houſe, and thence round the eaſtern and northern Extremities of the Town to the Alms Houſe Lane.

IV. The third Diſtrict ſhall comprize all that Part of the Town (Wharves and Docks included) ſouthward of the Diſtricts above deſcribed, and North of a Line drawn along the South Side of Freebody's Wharf, through the Middle of the New Church Lane to the Top of the Hill.

V. The fourth Diſtrict ſhall compriſe all that Part of the Town (Wharves and Docks) South of the third Diſtrict, and North of a Line drawn along the North Side of Sherborne's Wharf, through the Middle of Congreſs-ſtreet (formerly King-ſtreet) to the Weſt End of Pleaſant-ſtreet, and thence through the Middle of the ſame Street to the Top of the Hill.

VI. The fifth Diſtrict ſhall comprize all the ſouthern End of the Town, (Wharves and Docks included) not contained in the other Diſtricts.

VII. It ſhall be exclusively the Duty of each Member of the Board of Health, within his Diſtrict, to examine into all Nuiſances and other Cauſes injurious to the Health of the Inhabitants, whether the ſame ſhall be occaſioned by ſtagnant Waters, Slaughter Houſes, Docks, Neceſſaries, putrid, animal, or vegetable Subſtances, or any other Cauſe of whatſoever Kind, which may be injurious to the Health of the Inhabitants, as aforeſaid, with Power to ſearch all Houſes, Stores, Cellars, ſhips and Veſſels, where they may have Cauſe to ſuſpect any of the Cauſes aforeſaid to exiſt; and if they ſhould meet with Reſiſtance in the Execution of their Search, the Town-Council may, at their Diſcretion, grant a Warrant for the Purpoſe of effecting the ſame, and immediately, upon aſcertaining any ſuch Cauſe to exiſt, it ſhall be the Duty of ſuch Member to warn the Occupier (if any) of the Houſe or Lot in or upon which the ſame may have been diſcovered, forthwith to remove the ſame:—And if ſuch Occupier ſhall neglect or refuſe ſo to do, or if there ſhall be no Occupier thereof, the Member of the Board for the Diſtrict ſhall immediately make Report thereof to the Chairman, who ſhall forthwith aſſemble the Board; any Three of whom are empowered to Act, and it ſhall be their Duty, when aſſembled, to inquire whether the Nuiſance or other Cauſe complained of, is or is not injurious to the Health of the Inhabitants, and to make ſuch Order in writing thereon for Removal, filling up, or otherwiſe as to them ſhall ſeem adviſable, which Order the Chairman ſhall forthwith tranſmit to the Preſident of the Town-Council.

VIII. The Preſident of the Town-Council, immediately on the Receipt of ſaid Order, ſhall aſſemble the Council, who ſhall thereupon iſſue their Warrant, directed to the Sheriff of the County of Newport, or either of his Deputies for carrying the ſaid Order into Execution (reciting the ſame) and if the ſaid Town Council ſhall deem it neceſſary for the Removal of ſuch Nuiſance or other Cauſe as aforeſaid, they may in ſaid Warrant authorize the Officer to whom it may be directed, to impreſs Workmen and Teams for the ſpeedy Removal thereof, and the Occupier of the Houſe or Lot, ſhall pay double the uſual and accuſtomed Rates for ſuch Workmen and Teams, to be levied by Diſtreſs upon the Goods and Chattels of the Delinquent, by a Clauſe of Diſtreſs, to be inſerted in ſaid Warrant, and ſhall moreover forfeit and pay for his Refuſal or Neglect to remove ſaid Nuiſance, a Sum not exceeding Twenty Dollars, at the Diſcretion of the Town Council: Provided, that ſaid Penalty ſhall not be incurred, if he ſhall voluntarily remove ſaid Nuiſance before the Town-Council ſhall be aſſembled.

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In Town Council, Monday, October 8, 1798.

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By Order of Council,
JONATHAN ALMY, *Council Clerk.*

THOMAS WEAVER, jun. *1ſt Diſtrict.*
WALTER NICHOLS, 2d do.
ROBERT LAWTON, jun. 3d do.
DANIEL SHELDON, 4th do.
JOHN SLOCUM, 5th do.

The above Gentlemen were unanimouſly elected to ſerve in the ſeveral Diſtricts above mentioned.

JONATHAN ALMY, *Council Clerk.*

To the INHABITANTS *of* NEWPORT.

FELLOW-CITIZENS,

THE underſigned, in Conformity to the Requeſt of the Town Council, accept their Appointment to the Office of the Board of Health; and having been duly qualified, beg Leave reſpectfully to ſuggeſt, that in declining to receive pecuniary Conſideration for ſaid Services, they cannot but cheriſh the pleaſing Hope, as the general Welfare of their Fellow-Citizens is the only Object, that they will co-operate ſo far in united Exertions for its Attainment, as to manifeſt a cordial Acquieſcence in the aforeſaid judicious Regulations, which will enable them to execute the irkſome Taſk in that peaceable Manner they ardently deſire. But let it be particularly remembered by all ſuch as are diſpoſed to be Refractory and Litigious, that it is our unalterable Determination, ſtrictly to adhere to a conſcientious Diſcharge of thoſe important Duties, which our Acceptance of the Office ſacredly enjoins. Therefore, as our Engagement neceſſarily exacts a faithful Diſcharge of our ſaid Office, we entreat you in the Language of affectionate Regard, to evince that Compliance with thoſe Regulations, which are ſo evidently calculated to promote the Proſperity, and indubitably eſtabliſh the Reputation of NEWPORT—a Town peculiarly favoured with the ineſtimable Enjoyment of Heaven's choiceſt temporal Bleſſing, HEALTH.

For the Authenticity of the Aſſertion, that the Regulations are calculated to promote the general Good, we appeal to thoſe refined Feelings of Senſibility which will render you ſuſceptible of our laborious Duty; and if it entitles us to ſympathetic Aid, doubtleſs thoſe vexatious Meaſures of the Law will prove, as we ſincerely wiſh, entirely unneceſſary:—Otherwiſe, we ſhall be reduced to the painful Alternative of putting the ſame into Effect—which will be a Cauſe of Regret indeed.

Fellow-Citizens!

What can we ſay more, than ſimply to add our Solicitude for your ſerious Conſideration of a Subject that evidently has the general Welfare for its Baſis.

We requeſt (excluſive of our individual efforts) a Preſentment of your Complaints of all Nuiſances exiſting in the Town, to either of the Board, reſiding in their reſpective Diſtricts.

DANIEL SHELDON, Chairman.
JOHN SLOCUM Secretary.
WALTER NICHOLS,
THOMAS WEAVER, jun.
ROBERT LAWTON, jun.
Council Chamber, Newport, October 11th, 1798.

MR. BARBER,

The following Extracts from a Sermon, delivered by the Rev. Mr. THAYER, *at the Roman Catholic Church in Boſton of the 9th of May laſt, the Day recommended by the Preſident, for Humiliation and Prayer, throughout the United States, being ſo juſtly deſcriptive of the Conduct of France towards America I think you cannot render a more acceptable Service to all thoſe of your Countrymen who read your Papers, but have not had an Opportunity of ſeeing the Whole of that excellent Performance, than by giving them a Place in your next.*

A LOVER OF TRUTH.

LET us now conſider what has been the baſeneſs and injuſtice of that GREAT NATION, (as they inſultingly call themſelves) towards America. At a very early period of their revolution we acknowledged their exiſtence as a Republic, and formally received their Ambaſſador; for which act we hazarded the diſpleaſure of the principal powers of Europe then leagued againſt them, and war with the moſt formidable of them all. We ſent them our bread when their ports were blockaded, and they were in a ſtarving condition. We even went ſo far as to pay into their hands, and long before it became due, the debt which we had contracted with their good king, whom they had moſt inhumanly murdered.—Our merchants were ſeduced to carry them the rich produce of our ſoil; and, to the eternal infamy of that ſwindling republic, they yet remain entirely unpaid, or elſe have been obliged to receive depreciated paper. Our veſſels have been embargoed in their ports, to the very great damage of their owners; our merchants have been plundered, for years together, to the amount of millions; the ſtipulations of our ſolemn treaty with them have been continually violated;—and all this injurious treatment was given us under the frivolous pretext of *imperious neceſſity*; the ſenſe of which phraſe is more intelligibly expreſſed in the highwayman's words; *your purſe or your life.*—The deſpots of France have continually interfered in the concerns of our government, from which they have endeavoured, by their ſpies, their bribes, and their nefarious and artful intrigues, to divide the body of the people. They have treated our chief magiſtrates with the utmoſt indignity and contempt; they have perſuaded the people to deſpiſe and vilify their rulers, to controul the authorities conſtituted by themſelves to act in their behalf, and to eſtabliſh a ſyſtem of diſorganization, and a wild, unprincipled, democracy, in place of our preſent rational liberty, which is ſupported by law and order.—All theſe aggravated wrongs, all this accumulation of unmerited injury and abuſe, we have forborne to reſent, ſtill hoping for redreſs from that generoſity and juſtice which are innate in the human heart. We have uſed every mean of conciliation compatible with the dignity and honour of an independent, ſovereign, people.—Our government firſt ſent over to them a gentleman of the higheſt reſpectability, with full powers to adjuſt all exiſting differences; but he was ſpurned from their preſence, and treated with the moſt marked contempt. But, duly appreciating the great bleſſing of peace, our Preſident ſtill perſiſted in his conciliatory conduct; and, to the gentleman, whom they had already refuſed, he joined two others of our moſt diſtinguiſhed

...ment, fondly flattering himſelf, that this mark of condeſcenſion and deference would produce its proper effect. But no ſooner do they arrive, than they are treated with the moſt ſovereign indignity. Still they wait with patience: they ſupplicate: they ſuffer every degradation to effect a reconciliation, or even an interview, with the inſolent uſurpers of deſpotic power.—And what is the anſwer which their agents return to all theſe humiliations? It is this, my friends: "*You muſt firſt put into our hands thirty three millions of dollars, as a free gift and as a loan: that is more ſilver than can be carried in a hundred waggons, each loaded with a ton weight: and all this enormous ſum only to be admitted into our ſublime preſence, in order to be told, whether, and on what terms we will make peace with you; for which peace, if we condeſcend to make it, you muſt give us as many millions of dollars as we ſhall be graciouſly pleaſed to demand; and our demand ſhall not be regulated by the juſtice of your claims which we acknowledge and laugh at, but by our power to exact and by your ability to pay: and if you refuſe theſe conditions; if you do not give us as long as you have any thing to give; we will ravage your coaſts; we will treat you as we have treated Holland, Geneva, Genoa and the other republics; nay we will deſtroy you as a nation and parcel you out to whomſoever we pleaſe, as we have done to the moſt ancient republic in the world* VENICE, *which we had but juſt before declared free and independent.*" Such is the ſubſtance of the anſwer given to our envoys by the haughty ſultans of France—and is there a ſingle freeman in America, whether a native or a foreigner, whoſe blood does not boil within him at the bare mention of ſo much inſolence, and who does not reply to it, in the language of our envoys; *we will make one manly ſtruggle before we comply?*

Though many have been miſled, *in time paſt*, from want of proper information, and from an opinion that France was fighting in the cauſe of liberty, no one now, ſince their iniquitous and oppreſſive conduct towards this country has come to light, unleſs he be a hired villain, or naturally delights in confuſion, bloodſhed, and rapine, can find the leaſt apology for them.—The charm of the word *Liberty*, with which they have ſo long faſcinated the ignorant and unwary, is now diſſolved. Honeſt men can now openly and freely expreſs their ſentiments, without any dread of that impudent, hectoring faction, which has ſo long terrified peaceable people into ſilence, and, in ſome meaſure, overawed our Government.

I know, that, to engage the ignorant and unwary on the ſide of France, it has been ſaid by her partizans, that ſhe is defending the cauſe of all the oppreſſed, throughout the world, againſt their tyrants, and the cauſe of republicaniſm againſt monarchy; but this language is too ſtale to paſs current, at this time, even with the moſt uninformed, eſpecially ſince ſhe has twallowed up all the republics of the old world.—France is the greateſt oppreſſor of the univerſe; and, therefore, oppoſition to her is the *common cauſe of the human race* againſt their tyrants, plunderers, and murderers; it is the *cauſe of every regular government, and of all civilized ſociety*, againſt diſorganization, anarchy and terror; it is the *cauſe of all religion and virtue*, againſt deiſm, atheiſm, and every ſpecies of immorality: it is your cauſe: it is my cauſe; it is every honeſt man's cauſe; it is a cauſe, in which are deeply intereſted our lives, our property, our liberty, our conſcience, our every thing that is dear to us for time and eternity.—Fly, then, to the ſtandard of this country; and oppoſe, by every mean in your power, all the open, or inſidious attacks of the Enemy.

If you wiſh to eſcape the horrors, which jacobiniſm has produced, in France, and wherever elſe its peſtilential maxims have gained ground, you muſt ſtrive to deſtroy it in the bud; that is, you muſt ſuppreſs all inſubordination; diſobedience, or even diſreſpect, towards your civil rulers, as well as towards your eccleſiaſtical ſuperiors. You have heard much of *the rights of man*, it is high time now to attend to the *duties of man*. Remember, that no one can ever have a *right to do wrong*, and that obedience and reſpect to your lawfully eſtabliſhed rulers, are among your ſtricteſt *duties*.

POLITICAL QUESTIONS
ADDRESSED TO
GENERAL MARSHALL,
WITH HIS
ANSWERS THERETO.

To J. MARSHALL, Eſq;

RICHMOND, Sept. 19, 1798.

DEAR SIR,

UNDER a conviction that it will be of utility, ſhould the anſwers to the following queſtions be ſuch as I anticipate; I ſtate them with a confidence of your readineſs to give replies:—They will, at all events, greatly ſatisfy my mind.

1ſt. Do you not, in heart and ſentiment, profeſs yourſelf an American——attached to the genuine principles of the conſtitution, as ſanctioned by the will of the people, for their general liberty, proſperity and happineſs?

2d. Do you conceive that the true intereſt and proſperity of America is materially, or at all, dependant upon an alliance with any foreign nation? If you do, pleaſe ſtate the cauſes, and a preference, if any exiſts, with the reaſons for that preference.

3d. Are you in favor of an alliance, offenſive and defenſive, with Great-Britain? In fine—are you diſpoſed to advocate any other, or a cloſer connection with that nation, than exiſted at the ratification of the treaty of 1794? If ſo, pleaſe ſtate your reaſons.

4th. By what general principles, in your view, have the meaſures of our adminiſtration and government, in reſpect to France, been conſiſtent with true policy or neceſſity? And couldnot the conſequences have been avoided by a different line of conduct on our part?

5th. Are you an advocate for the alien and ſedition bills; or, in the event of your election, will you uſe your influence to obtain a repeal of thoſe laws?

A FREEHOLDER.

ANSWER.

RICHMOND, Sept. 20th, 1798.

DEAR SIR,

I HAVE received your letter of yeſterday, and ſhall, with equal candor, and ſatisfaction, anſwer all your queries. Every citizen has a right to know the political ſentiments of the man who is propoſed as his repreſentative; and mine have never been of a nature to ſhun examination. To thoſe who think another gentleman more capable of ſerving the diſtrict than myſelf, it would be uſeleſs to explain my opinions, becauſe whatever my opinions may be, they will, and ought, to vote for that other; but I cannot help wiſhing, that thoſe who think differently, would know my real principles, and not attribute to me thoſe I never poſſeſſed, and with which active calumny has been pleaſed to aſperſe me.

Anſ. 1. In heart and ſentiment, as well as by birth and intereſt, I am an American, attached to the genuine principles of the conſtitution, as ſanctioned by the will of the people, for their general liberty, proſperity and happineſs. I conſider that conſtitution as the rock of our political ſalvation, which has preſerved us from miſery, diviſion and civil wars; and which will yet preſerve us, if we value it rightly, and ſupport it firmly.

2d. I do not think the intereſt and proſperity of America, at all dependant on an alliance with any foreign nation; nor does the man exiſt who would regret more than myſelf the formation of ſuch an alliance. In truth, America has, in my opinion, no motive for forming ſuch connections, and very powerful motives for avoiding them.—Europe is eternally engaged in wars, in which we have no intereſt; and with which the ſoundeſt policy forbids us to intermeddle. We ought to avoid any compact, which may endanger our being involved in them. My ſentiments on this ſubject are detailed at large, in the beginning of the memorial, addreſſed by the late envoys from the United States, to the miniſter of foreign affairs of the French Republic, where the neutrality of the United States is juſtified, and the reaſons for that neutrality ſtated.

3d. I am not in favour of an alliance offenſive and defenſive with Britain, nor for any cloſer connection with that nation, than already exiſts. No man in exiſtence is more decidedly oppoſed to ſuch an alliance, or more fully convinced of the evils which would reſult from it. I never have in thought, word or deed given the ſmalleſt reaſon to ſuſpect I wiſhed it; nor do I believe any man acquainted with me does ſuſpect it. Thoſe who originate and countenance ſuch an idea, may (if they know me,) deſign to impoſe on others,but they do not impoſe on themſelves. The whole of my politics reſpecting foreign nations are reducible to this ſingle poſition. We ought to have commercial intercourſe with all, but political ties with none. Let us buy as cheap and ſell as dear as poſſible. Let commerce go wherever individual, and conſequently national intereſt, will carry it; but let us never connect ourſelves politically, with any people whatever. I have not a right to ſay, nor can I ſay poſitively, what are the opinions of thoſe who adminiſter the government of the United States; but I believe firmly, that neither the Preſident nor any one of thoſe with whom he adviſes, would conſent to form a cloſe and permanent political connection with any nation upon earth. Should France continue to wage an unprovoked war againſt us while ſhe is alſo at war with Britain; it would be madneſs and folly not to endeavor to make ſuch temporary arrangements as would give us the aid of the Britiſh fleets to prevent our being invaded; but I would not, even to obtain ſo great and ſo obvious a good, make ſuch a ſacrifice as I think we ſhould make, by forming a permanent political connection with that, or any other nation on earth.

4th. The meaſures of the adminiſtration and government of the United States with reſpect to France, have in my opinion, been uniformly directed by a ſincere and unequivocal deſire to obſerve, faithfully, the treaties exiſting between the two nations, and to preſerve the neutrality and independence of our country. Had it been poſſible to obtain peace with France without ſacrificing thoſe great objects, I am convinced that our government would have maintained it. Unfortunately it has been impoſſible. I do not believe that any different line of conduct, on our part, unleſs we would have relinquiſhed the rights of ſelf-government and have become the colonies of France, could have preſerved peace with that nation. Be aſſured that the primary object of France is, and for a long time paſt has been, *dominion over others*. This is a truth only to be diſbelieved by thoſe who ſhut their eyes on the hiſtory and conduct of that nation. The grand inſtruments by which they effect this end, to which all their meaſures tend, are immenſe armies on their part, and diviſions, which a variety of circumſtances have enabled them to create, among thoſe whom they wiſh to ſubdue. Whenever France has exhibited a diſpoſition to be juſt towards the United States, an accurate attention to facts now in poſſeſſion of the public, will prove, that this diſpoſition was manifeſted in the hope of involving us in her wars, as a dependant and ſubordinate nation.

5th. I am not an advocate for the Alien and Sedition Bills: had I been in Congreſs when they paſſed, ſhould, unleſs my judgment could have been changed, certainly have oppoſed them. Yet, I do not think them fraught with all thoſe miſchiefs which many gentlemen aſcribe to them. I ſhould have oppoſed them, becauſe I think them uſeleſs; and becauſe they are calculated to create, unneceſſarily, diſcontents and jealouſies at a time when our very exiſtence, as a nation, may depend on our union—I believe that theſe laws, had they been oppoſed on theſe principles by a man, not ſuſpected of intending to deſtroy the government,or of being hoſtile to it, would never have been enacted. With reſpect to their repeal, the effort will be made before I can become a member of Congreſs. If it ſucceeds, there will be an end of the buſineſs: if it fails, I ſhall, on the queſtion of renewing the effort, ſhould I be choſen to repreſent the diſtrict, obey the voice of my conſtituents. My own private opinion is, that it will be unwiſe to renew it for this reaſon: The laws will expire of themſelves, if I recollect rightly the time for which they are enacted, during the term of the enſuing Congreſs. I ſhall, indiſputably, oppoſe their revival; and I believe that oppoſition will be more ſucceſsful if men's minds are not too much irritated by the ſtruggle about a repeal of laws which will, at the time, be expiring of themſelves.

I am, Dear Sir,
Your's reſpectfully,
J. MARSHALL.

LONDON, July 31.

Lord St. Vincent lately captured a veſſel from South America, which amongſt other articles of great value, contained a ſtatue of the King of Spain, in gold, deſignated as a preſent to his Majeſty. The gallant Admiral is ſaid to have forwarded the ſtatue to Cadiz; and, in a manner which may greatly enhance the value of the gift, has ſolicited his Majeſty's acceptance of it.

Auguſt 10.

Deſpatches were yeſterday received at the Admiralty from Capt. Sir Charles Hamilton, of the Melpomene frigate, giving an account of his boats having cut out from under one of the enemy's forts, near the Iſle of Bas, a brig corvette, of 14 guns, called L'Adventure which is arrived at Plymouth. The corvette made a very deſperate reſiſtance: ſhe had 12 men killed and 15 wounded: the loſs on our ſide was one man killed and two wounded.—This enterprize was accompliſhed under the direction of the firſt Lieutenant of the Melpomene, who is expected to be immediately promoted to the rank of Commander.

PLYMOUTH, Aug. 14

This morning arrived in the Sound, a very fine National corvette, called the Vaillant mounted with 20 long nine pounders (doubly fortified) and navigated by 172 men; ſhe was taken the 9th inſt. by his Majeſty's ſhip Indefatigable of 44 guns, Capt. Sir Edward Pellew, having been only two days from Bordeaux, and had not made any captures; ſhe has on board 25 French Prieſts under ſentence of baniſhment, and 27 French convicts under ſentence of tranſportation, for various crimes with whom ſhe was bound to Cayenne; there is alſo on board a lady paſſenger, Madam Reviere, the wife of one of the late Council of Five Hundred, who was tranſported ſome time ſince to Cayenne, with many others; ſhe was going out to her huſband: La Bayonne French corvette, failed with the Vallaint, bound to the ſame place, with 125 baniſhed Prieſts on board, but parted company ſoon after they left Bordeaux.

ceivers, fondly flattering himself, that this mark of condescension and deference would produce its proper effect. But no sooner do they arrive, than they are treated with the most sovereign indignity. Still they wait with patience: they supplicate: they suffer every degredation to effect a reconciliation, or even an interview, with the insolent usurpers of despotic power.—And what is the answer which their agents return to all these humiliations? It is this, my friends: "*You must first put into our hands thirty three millions of dollars, as a free gift and as a loan: that is more silver than can be carried in a hundred waggons, each loaded with a ton weight: and all this enormous sum only to be admitted into our sublime presence, in order to be told, whether, and on what terms we will make peace with you; for which peace, if we condescend to make it, you must give us as many millions of dollars as we shall be graciously pleased to demand; and our demand shall not be regulated by the justice of your claims which we acknowledge and laugh at, but by our power to exact and by your ability to pay—and if you refuse these conditions; if you do not give us as long as you have any thing to give; we will ravage your coasts; we will treat you as we have treated Holland, Geneva, Genoa and the other republics; nay we will destroy you as a nation and parcel you out to whomsoever we please, as we have done to the most ancient republic in the world* VENICE, *which we had but just before declared free and independent.*" Such is the substance of the answer given to our envoys by the haughty sultans of France—and is there a single freeman in America, whether a native or a foreigner, whose blood does not boil within him at the bare mention of so much insolence, and who does not reply to it, in the language of our envoys; *we will make one manly struggle before we comply?*

Though many have been misled, *in time past*, from want of proper information, and from an opinion that France was fighting in the cause of liberty, no one now, since their iniquitous and oppressive conduct towards this country has come to light, unless he be a hired villain, or naturally delights in confusion, bloodshed, and rapine, can find the least apology for them.—The charm of the word *Liberty*, with which they have so long fascinated the ignorant and unwary, is now dissolved. Honest men can now openly and freely express their sentiments, without any dread of that impudent, hectoring faction, which has so long terrified peaceable people into silence, and, in some measure, overawed our Government.

I know, that, to engage the ignorant and unwary on the side of France, it has been said by her partizans, that she is defending the cause of all the oppressed, throughout the world, against their tyrants, and the cause of republicanism against monarchy; but this language is too stale to pass current, at this time, even with the most uninformed, especially since she has swallowed up all the republics of the old world.—France is the greatest oppressor of the universe; and, therefore, opposition to her is the *common cause of the human race* against their tyrants, plunderers, and murderers; it is the *cause of every regular government, and of all civilized society*, against disorganization, anarchy and terror; it is the *cause of all religion and virtue*, against deism, atheism, and every species of immorality: it is your cause: it is my cause; it is every honest man's cause; it is a cause, in which are deeply interested our lives, our property, our liberty, our conscience, our every thing that is dear to us for time and Eternity.—Fly, then, to the standard of this country; and oppose, by every mean in your power, all the open, or insidious attacks of the Enemy.

If you wish to escape the horrors, which jacobinism has produced, in France, and wherever else its pestilential maxims have gained ground, you must strive to destroy it in the bud; that is, you must suppress all insubordination; disobedience, or even disrespect, towards your civil rulers, as well as towards your ecclesiastical superiors. You have heard much of *the rights of man*, it is high time now to attend to the *duties of man*. Remember, that no one can ever have a *right to do wrong*, and that obedience and respect to your lawfully established rulers, are among your strictest *duties*.

POLITICAL QUESTIONS
ADDRESSED TO
GENERAL MARSHALL,
WITH HIS
ANSWERS THERETO.

To J. MARSHALL, Esq;

RICHMOND, Sept. 19, 1798.

DEAR SIR,

UNDER a conviction that it will be of utility, should the answers to the following questions be such as I anticipate; I state them with a confidence of your readiness to give replies:—They will, at all events, greatly satisfy my mind.

1st. Do you not, in heart and sentiment, profess yourself an American——attached to the genuine principles of the constitution, as sanctioned by the will of the people, for their general liberty, prosperity and happiness?

2d. Do you conceive that the true interest and prosperity of America is materially, or at all, dependant upon an alliance with any foreign nation? If you do, please state the causes, and a preference, if any exists, with the reasons for that preference.

3d. Are you in favor of an alliance, offensive and defensive, with Great-Britain? In fine—are you disposed to advocate any other, or a closer connection with that nation, than existed at the ratification of the treaty of 1794? If so, please state your reasons.

4th. By what general principles, in your view, have the measures of our administration and government, in respect to France, been consistent with true policy or necessity? And could not the consequences have been avoided by a different line of conduct on our part?

5th. Are you an advocate for the alien and sedition bills; or, in the event of your election, will you use your influence to obtain a repeal of those laws?

A FREEHOLDER.

ANSWER.

RICHMOND, Sept. 20th, 1798.

DEAR SIR,

I HAVE received your letter of yesterday, and shall, with equal candor, and satisfaction, answer all your queries. Every citizen has a right to know the political sentiments of the man who is proposed as his representative; and mine have never been of a nature to shun examination. To those who think another gentleman more capable of serving the district than myself, it would be useless to explain my opinions, because whatever my opinions may be, they will, and ought, to vote for that other; but I cannot help wishing, that those who think differently, would know my real principles, and not attribute to me those I never possessed, and with which active calumny has been pleased to asperse me.

Ans. 1. In heart and sentiment, as well as by birth and interest, I am an American, attached to the genuine principles of the constitution, as sanctioned by the will of the people, for their general liberty, prosperity and happiness. I consider that constitution as the rock of our political salvation, which has preserved us from misery, division and civil wars; and which will yet preserve us, if we value it rightly, and support it firmly.

2d. I do not think the interest and prosperity of America, at all dependant on an alliance with any foreign nation; nor does the man exist who would regret more than myself the formation of such an alliance. In truth, America has, in my opinion, no motive for forming such connections, and very powerful motives for avoiding them.—Europe is eternally engaged in wars, in which we have no interest; and with which the soundest policy forbids us to intermeddle. We ought to avoid any compact, which may endanger our being involved in them. My sentiments on this subject, are detailed at large, in the beginning of the memorial, addressed by the late envoys from the United States, to the minister of foreign affairs of the French Republic, where the neutrality of the United States is justified, and the reasons for that neutrality stated.

3d. I am not in favour of an alliance offensive and defensive with Britain, nor for any closer connection with that nation, than already exists. No man in existence is more decidedly opposed to such an alliance, or more fully convinced of the evils which would result from it. I never have in thought, word or deed given the smallest reason to suspect I wished it; nor do I believe any man acquainted with me does suspect it. Those who originate and countenance such an idea, may (if they know me,) design to impose on others, but they do not impose on themselves. The whole of my politics respecting foreign nations are reducible to this single position. We ought to have commercial intercourse with all, but political ties with none. Let us buy as cheap and sell as dear as possible. Let commerce go wherever individual, and consequently national interest, will carry it; but let us never connect ourselves politically, with any people whatever. I have not a right to say, nor can I say positively, what are the opinions of those who administer the government of the United States; but I believe firmly, that neither the President nor any one of those with whom he advises, would consent to form a close and permanent political connection with any nation upon earth. Should France continue to wage an unprovoked war against us while she is also at war with Britain; it would be madness and folly not to endeavor to make such temporary arrangements as would give us the aid of the British fleets to prevent our being invaded; but I would not, even to obtain so great and so obvious a good, make such a sacrifice as I think we should make, by forming a permanent political connection with that, or any other nation on earth.

4th. The measures of the administration and government of the United States with respect to France, have in my opinion, been uniformly directed by a sincere and unequivocal desire to observe, faithfully, the treaties existing between the two nations, and to preserve the neutrality and independence of our country. Had it been possible to obtain peace with France without sacrificing those great objects, I am convinced that our government would have maintained it. Unfortunately it has been impossible. I do not believe that any different line of conduct, on our part, unless we would have relinquished the rights of self-government and have become the colonies of France, could have preserved peace with that nation. Be assured that the primary object of France is, and for a long time past has been, *dominion over others*. This is a truth only to be disbelieved by those who shut their eyes on the history and conduct of that nation. The grand instruments by which they effect this end, to which all their measures tend, are immense armies on their part, and divisions, which a variety of circumstances have enabled them to create, among those whom they wish to subdue. Whenever France has exhibited a disposition to be just towards the United States, an accurate attention to facts now in possession of the public, will prove, that this disposition was manifested in the hope of involving us in her wars, as a dependant and subordinate nation.

5th. I am not an advocate for the Alien and Sedition Bills: had I been in Congress when they passed, should, unless my judgment could have been changed, certainly have opposed them. Yet, I do not think them fraught with all those mischiefs which many gentlemen ascribe to them. I should have opposed them, because I think them useless; and because they are calculated to create, unnecessarily, discontents and jealousies at a time when our very existence, as a nation, may depend on our union—I believe that these laws, had they been opposed on these principles by a man, not suspected of intending to destroy the government, or of being hostile to it, would never have been enacted. With respect to their repeal, the effort will be made before I can become a member of Congress. If it succeeds, there will be an end of the business: if it fails, I shall, on the question of renewing the effort, should I be chosen to represent the district, obey the voice of my constituents. My own private opinion is, that it will be unwise to renew it for this reason: The laws will expire of themselves, if I recollect rightly the time for which they are enacted, during the term of the ensuing Congress. I shall, indisputably, oppose their revival; and I believe that opposition will be more successful if men's minds are not too much irritated by the struggle about a repeal of laws which will, at the time, be expiring of themselves.

I am, Dear Sir,
Your's respectfully,
J. MARSHALL.

LONDON, July 31.

Lord St. Vincent lately captured a vessel from South America, which amongst other articles of great value, contained a statue of the King of Spain, in gold, designated as a present to his Majesty. The gallant Admiral is said to have forwarded the statue to Cadiz; and, in a manner which may greatly enhance the value of the gift, has solicited his Majesty's acceptance of it.

August 10.

Despatches were yesterday received at the Admiralty from Capt. Sir Charles Hamilton, of the Melpomene frigate, giving an account of his boats having cut out from under one of the enemy's forts, near the Isle of Bas, a brig corvette, of 14 guns, called L'Adventure, which is arrived at Plymouth. The corvette made a very desperate resistance: she had 12 men killed and 13 wounded: the loss on our side was one man killed and two wounded.—This enterprize was accomplished under the direction of the first Lieutenant of the Melpomene, who is expected to be immediately promoted to the rank of Commander.

PLYMOUTH, Aug. 14

This morning arrived in the Sound, a very fine National corvette, called the Valliant, mounted with 20 long nine pounders (double fortified) and navigated by 172 men; she was taken the 9th inst. by his Majesty's ship the Indefatigable of 44 guns, Capt. Sir Edward Pellew, having been only two days from Bourdeaux, and had not made any captures; she has on board 25 French Priests under sentence of banishment, and 27 French convicts under sentence of transportation, for various crimes, with whom she was bound to Cayenne; there is also on board a lady passenger, Madam Reviere, the wife of one of the late Council of Five Hundred, who was transported some time since to Cayenne, with many others; she was going out to her husband: La Bayonne French corvette, sailed with the Valiant, bound to the same place, with 125 banished Priests on board, but parted company soon after they left Bourdeaux.

SALEM, Oct. 12.

On Wednesday evening Capt. John Deveseux, in the schooner Rambler, arrived at Marblehead, in 35 days from Lisbon. He informs that Mr. Bulkley had received a letter from Mr. Humphreys, the American Minister at Madrid, dated Aug. 25, stating that an account was received there, that Buonaparte sailed from Malta on the 21st June; that Admiral Nelson arrived there soon after, and immediately sailed in pursuit of him, whom he overtook about the 1st of July, when an engagement ensued, in which Admiral Nelson was defeated with the loss of three ships of the line.

Capt. D. brought from Lisbon a number of English papers (which he gave to the officers of an English man of war from India, which he fell in with) and one of which, of the 18th of Aug. contained a similar account with the above, received in England from Holland. It did not rest on any official authority, and that the English news writers gave no credit to it.

We have seen a gentleman who was at Naples as late as the 4th July, Admiral Nelson's fleet of 14 sail of the line passed that place about the 28th of June, in pursuit of Buonaparte. No accounts of their meeting had arrived at Naples when he left it. The same gentleman was also at Gibraltar the 21st of August, when no account of an engagement had reached the latter place. Had such an event taken place the first of July, it must have been received at Naples or some of the neighboring ports, in four or five days, and must have reached Gibraltar by the regular posts in about 20 days; so that they would have had the account at Gibraltar in 30 days at least after the action; whereas, it had not reached that place in 50 days after it was said it happened. We therefore think the improbability of such an issue, had a meeting taken place, arises almost to an impossibility, from the foregoing dates.

BOSTON, October 13

Extract of a letter from Lisbon, received yesterday, and dated September 8.

"In public affairs there has not lately happened any thing of consequence. The peaceable manner in which the French Government has received the spirited behaviour of yours, leads many people to hope a rupture may be avoided. It is positively affirmed, that they have given orders to their privateers, particularly those in the West Indies, to pay the utmost respect to the American Flag and Neutrality.

"Cadiz remains blockaded—and provisions are in demand, though not so much as might be expected. Rice would sell for six dollars. A ship from Baltimore, with a cargo of cocoa has been permitted to enter Cadiz—but a ship has just arrived here from New York, with provisions, which was refused admittance.

"The house of Goodair, Young & Co. has failed—they have demanded 6 months to state the situation of their affairs.

"Rice will not answer to ship for this place. Flour and Corn is at a good price. Fish is very dull. Staves middling. The Vintage promises to be more than middling."

A letter to the Editor from Philadelphia, mentions, "that in that city and New York twenty one Printers have fallen victims to the terrible calamity which has desolated those places." *(Centinel)*

THE FEVER.

THE Selectmen having minutely attended to the reports of the several Physicians, and furnished the public with the returns as delivered to them from time to time—have now the pleasure to announce to their fellow citizens, and the public in general, that agreeable to the opinion of the Physicians, the late *Epidemic* has so far *subsided*, as to render it perfectly safe for the inhabitants to return, and can assure their country brethren, that they may frequent the town, in the prosecution of their business, with the utmost security.

By order of the Selectmen.

WILLIAM COOPER, *Town-Clerk.*

Boston, October 12, 1798.

NEWPORT, October 16.

Through the kind Attention of a Friend, we received a Hand-Bill, this Morning, from Boston, printed there on Saturday last.—The Contents of which we hasten to lay before our Readers, viz.

Centinel-Office—9 *o'clock* October 13, 1798.

WE stop the Press to announce the arrival of the ship Orono, Capt. Jameson, from Ireland; by whom we have received papers, from Cork, to September 6th. The rebellion in that kingdom had been aided by the landing of some French troops. The following is an official article of September 3d, *(very late)*

"DUBLIN CASTLE, SEPT 3, 1798.

"Advices were this day received from the Lord Lieutenant's head quarters, at Knockhill, dated the 1st inst. "His Excellency was advancing towards the enemy; and Colonel Crawford is pushing his patroles to Castlebar. It appears that the numbers of the enemy [the French troops landed] have been exaggerated, and that they have been joined by a very inconsiderable number of the inhabitants!!"

The French have landed 1500 men in Ireland, and they have succeeded in an attack on a part of Gen Lake's division. The French took 6 field pieces in the contest: But at the last dates they were, according to the Irish accounts, surrounded by a very superior force.—All parties in Ireland appeared opposed to this foreign interposition.

London dates, are to August 31st. 3500 troops destined for the East Indies, are ordered for Ireland if necessary.

After a general exchange of prisoners there will remain in England, 15000 Frenchmen.

The Texel is threatened to be attacked by the English and Russian fleets. The English have made several attacks on the coast of Holland, with various success. Peace between Austria and France is by no means probable. These powers, as well as Prussia and some other large neutral states, are augmenting their "dogs of war," and threaten to let them "loose for destruction."

Buonaparte's Expedition.

As under our Salem head we have given some particulars of the adventures of this Gallic Horspur; we have copied from a Cork paper, of September 6th, some further details. We cannot attach entire accuracy to either.

LONDON, August 31.

A French paper of the 26th ult. entitled *Le Clef du Cabinet*, received in town yesterday, has the following important detail, which we can say obtains very general belief in the highest and best informed circles:—*(Sun)*

The article is dated from Frankfort, and states, that by advices from Trieste, and likewise from another port in Italy, an account had been received of an action having taken place between the English and French fleets in the Mediterranean. The circumstances which are particularly detailed, are as follow:

"On the 17th Messidor, July 5, the hostile fleets met in the morning. A very close and warm engagement ensued, which lasted the whole day, and ended at night, without victory having declared on either side. The two following days, the 6th and 7th of July, were calm, and the fleets employed repairing their damages. On the 8th the English fleet being favoured with an easterly wind, succeeded in cutting off 8 French ships of the line, with which a very close and desperate action immediately took place. It ended, however, by a victory declaring in favour of the British, the whole eight ships being taken or sunk.

"The action was extremely bloody on both sides, the crew of the L'Orient (Buonaparte's ship) having been repeatedly reinforced by draughts from other ships, which were not so closely engaged. The L'Orient at last sunk, as well as Sir H. Nelson's ship (the Vanguard) The British Admiral, who was badly wounded, was removed on board the Culloden, where he had the satisfaction of receiving, BUONAPARTE, and his whole Etat-Major, about two hours before he [our HORATIO] died of his wounds."

Such is the detail of this article in *le Clef du Cabinet*, to which as we have already observed, great credit is attached here, and which seems to be too circumstantial to be wholly the fiction of a French editor, for which he would be liable to pay the forfeit of his life. We leave it to our readers, however, to form their own opinions and conclusions.

The article likewise states the English force very correctly—twelve 74 gun ships, one 64, and a 50, besides frigates.

We yesterday evening received, by express, Paris papers to the 29th inst. [*Sun.*]

The Parisians have at length received intelligence of the arrival of Buonaparte at Alexandria. No official information of this fact has yet been published, nor are any additional circumstances known at Paris respecting the destination of the expedition. An article in a Frankfort paper copied from *L'Echo de la Republique Francoise* of the 28th inst. contains an account of seven ships of the line, seven frigates and a brig, part of Admiral Nelson's squadron, having from the course which the Admiral steered, reached Alexandria on the 28th June, 10 days before the squadron of Buonaparte arrived at that port, and not meeting with the French fleet there, having put to sea. This intelligence is stated in a letter from Constantinople, and it is said to have been brought there by an Imperial vessel, which left Alexandria on the 30th of June, and which was the bearer of official despatches on the subject.

This intelligence we understand is confirmed by despatches which have been received by the East India Company. The Imperial vessel which brought it, sailed from Alexandria on the 30th of June, and afterwards saw the same English squadron bearing towards Candia.

The Flour inspected in the City of Baltimore, for the last three Months, ending the 30th Sept. '98 amounted to 31 138 whole Barrels, and 3,752 Half-Barrels.

THE FEVER.

The total Number of deaths in Philadelphia this year, from August 8. to October 3 — 1773

Total number in 1793, for the same time. — 1847

Excess this year, 926

Philadelphia]—Burials the 24 Hours ending at the 5th at Noon, were 36

New York]—Deaths in that City for 48 Hours, ending the 6th in the Evening, 26—25 of the Fever.

The Deaths in the Borough of Wilmington, Delaware, from the 7th August to 3 inst. have been 181.

MARRIED]—At Boston, Mr. THOMAS MINNS, one of the Conductors of the Massachusetts Mercury, to Miss SUKEY MITCHELL.

—At Providence, Mr. VALENTINE MARTIN, to Miss ELIZA DOWNING, youngest Daughter of the late Mr. William Downing, of this Town.

—In this Town, Mr. ROBERT DUNHAM, jun. to Miss BETSY PIKE, Daughter of Mr. Joseph Pike.

—Mr. ISAAC STALL, to Mrs. NANCY BENTLEY.

DIED]—"At Bristol, on Saturday Evening last, after a short Illness, Miss MARY D'WOLFE the eldest Daughter of Capt. Charles D'Wolfe. In an amiable and virtuous Character, united with the Beauties of a well informed Mind, elegantly situated in Life, were a sufficient Barrier against the Shafts of Death, her affectionate Parents, Brothers, and Sisters, together with her numerous Acquaintance, would not have been thus summoned to bemoan her untimely Exit."

—In this Town, last Wednesday, after a painful and lingering Illness, Mr. GEORGE HAZARD, a very industrious Citizen and worthy Member of Society. He has left a large Family to sustain an irreparable Loss.

—"The same Day, in the 34th Year of her Age, Mrs. ELIZABETH ROBINSON, Consort of Mr. Philip Robinson, Merchant. In this Instance of the inexorable Summons of Death the most pleasing Eulogium the Pen of Friendship offers as a Tribute of Respect to the Memory of an endeared, departed Friend—is comprised, in her patiently sustaining, during a lingering and tedious Indisposition of bodily Infirmities, the arduous Conflict of expiring Nature, by expressing the Substance of the following Exclamation, viz, "Heavenly Father of infinite Mercies, not my Will, but thine be done!"—evinces her cheerful Submission to the Will of Heaven—in renouncing the Attractions of a fascinating World—those affectionate Ties, that cement the tenderest Union—the Pledge of connubial Happiness—All! All! that was dear in Life; affords a consolatory and well-grounded Hope—that the Transition was from sublunary Enjoyments, to the Fruition of Felicity—"Where the Wicked cease from troubling, and the weary are at Rest."—On Friday her Remains, followed by Relatives, Friends, and a large Concourse of Respectable Inhabitants, were deposited in the Friends' Burial Ground."

—On Thursday Morning, Mrs. MARY HALL, Widow of the late Mr. William Hall, and Daughter of the late Capt. William Cole, of this Town, in the 23d Year of her Age.

CUSTOM-HOUSE,

District of Newport, Oct. 15.

ENTERED,	*from*
Sloop Polly, Stead	Somerset
—— Sophia, Wood,	Providence
CLEARED,	*For*
Brig Delight, Wickham,	Providence
—— Polly, Slocum,	Demarara
Sloop Patty, Edwards,	Stonington
—— Eagle, Earl,	Charleston
—— Industry, Simmons,	Saggharcour
—— Two Peters, Briggs,	Perth Amboy
—— Republican, Anthony,	Boston
Schooner Elizabeth, Burges	New-Haven

For SALE,

THE SLOOP CORDELIA, Jacob Adams, late Master, with all her Appurtenances:—a remarkable fast sailing Vessel, about thirteen Months old—has been employed as a Packet from this to New-York, and is equipped in the most complete Manner for that Business.—For Terms apply to

MERCY ADAMS, *Administratrix.*

Newport, October 15, 1798.

THE Subscriber takes this Method to acquaint those who have Accounts open with him, that unless they are settled before next Court, they will be put into the Hands of an Attorney, without Discrimination.

Those who have Demands against him, may call and receive their pay.

ANDREW NICHOLS.

South-Kingstown, 15th 10th Month, 1798.

TAKEN from Tiverton Shore, about a Mile and a Half above Howland's Ferry, a CEDAR BOAT, 11½ Feet Keel, her Bottom painted White, black Streak under the Wale, and a red Gunnel Streak, the Rudder and Two Oars were taken with her.——Whoever will secure the said Boat, or give Information, so that the Owner may have her again, shall be well rewarded, and necessary Charges paid, by BENJAMIN HAMBLY.

Tiverton, Oct. 15, 1798.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY

ARTHUR FENNER, Esq.

Governor, Captain-General and Commander in Chief, of the State of Rhode-Island & Providence Plantations.

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS by an Act of the General Assembly of the State aforesaid, made and passed at their Session holden at Providence on the last Monday in January, in the present Year, entitled, "An Act establishing the Digest of Laws, as reported by the Committee appointed to revise the Laws of this State, and amended by the General Assembly, at the last and present Session," it is among other Things enacted, that within One Month after the said Laws shall have been printed and distributed, as therein provided, the Governor of the said State be authorized and requested to issue a Proclamation, announcing that the Laws contained in said Digest shall be in full Force and Effect, immediately after the Expiration of Thirty Days from the Date of said Proclamation: And whereas the said Laws have been printed by *Carter* and *Wilkinson*, at Providence, in an Octavo Volume, under the Title of "The public Laws of the State of Rhode-Island and Providence Plantations, as revised by a Committee, and finally enacted by the Honourable General Assembly, at their Sessions in January, 1798," and duly distributed: I do therefore issue this Proclamation, to make known that the Laws contained in the said Digest will be in full Force and Effect immediately after the Expiration of Thirty Days from the Date hereof; of which all Persons concerned are to take due Notice, and govern themselves accordingly.

Given under my Hand, and the Seal of the said State, this Sixth Day of October, in the Year of our Lord One Thousand Seven Hundred and Ninety-eight, and of Independence the Twenty-third.

ARTHUR FENNER.

By his Excellency's Command,

SAMUEL EDDY, *Sec'ry.*

For SALE,

ONE Half of the House formerly occupied by Walter Chaloner, Esq; in Thames-street, being the Westerly Part of it, and 150 Feet of Land, be there more or less, bounded Southerly on Land of Ebenezer Woodward, Westerly on the Water or Cove; Northerly on Land of Job Chaloner, and Easterly on Land of Joseph Coozens.

Cash, or approved Notes payable at the Bank of Rhode-Island, in Three or Four Months, will be taken in Pay.—Apply to

SAMUEL ALMY.

Portsmouth, October 15, 1798.

For CHARLESTON *(S. C.)*

The SLOOP Camden Packet, ARNOLD SINKINS, Master,

Will sail on Sunday next. For Freight or Passage apply to the Master on board at Stevens's Wharf, or Capt. Stephen T. Northam.

Newport, Oct. 16, 1798.

SALEM, Oct. 12.

On Wednesday evening Capt. John Daveteux, in the ſchooner Rambler, arrived at Marblehead, in 35 days from Liſbon. He informs that Mr. Bulkley had received a letter from Mr. Humphreys, the American Miniſter at Madrid, dated Aug. 15, ſtating that an account was received there, that Buonaparte ſailed from Malta on the 21ſt June; that Admiral Nelſon arrived there ſoon after, and immediately ſailed in purſuit of him, whom he overtook about the 1ſt of July, when an engagement enſued, in which Admiral Nelſon was defeated with the loſs of three ſhips of the line.

Capt. D. brought from Liſbon a number of Engliſh papers (which he gave to the officers of an Engliſh man of war from India, which he fell in with) and one of which, of the 18th of Aug. contained a ſimilar account with the above, received in England from Holland. It did not reſt on any official authority, and that the Engliſh news writers gave no credit to it.

We have ſeen a gentleman who was at Naples as late as the 4th July, Admiral Nelſon's fleet of 14 ſail of the line paſſed that place about the 28th of June, in purſuit of Buonaparte. No accounts of their meeting had arrived at Naples when he left it. The ſame gentleman was alſo at Gibraltar the 21ſt of Auguſt, when no account of an engagement had reached the latter place. Had ſuch an event taken place the firſt of July, it muſt have been received at Naples or ſome of the neighboring ports, in four or five days, and muſt have reached Gibraltar by the regular poſts in about 20 days; ſo that they would have had the account at Gibraltar in 30 days at leaſt after the action; whereas, it had not reached that place in 50 days after it was ſaid it happened. We therefore think the improbability of ſuch an iſſue, had a meeting taken place, ariſes almoſt to an impoſſibility, from the foregoing dates.

BOSTON, October 13

Extract of a letter from Liſbon, received yeſterday, and dated September 8.

"In public affairs there has not lately happened any thing of conſequence. The peaceable manner in which the French Government has received the ſpirited behaviour of yours, leads many people to hope a rupture may be avoided. It is poſitively aſſerted, that they have given orders to their privateers, particularly thoſe in the Weſt Indies, to pay the utmoſt reſpect to the American Flag and Neutrality.

"Cadiz remains blockaded—and proviſions are in demand, though not ſo much as might be expected. Rice would ſell for ſix dollars. A ſhip from Baltimore, with a cargo of cocoa has been permitted to enter Cadiz—but a ſhip has juſt arrived here from New York, with proviſions, which was refuſed admittance.

"The houſe of Goodair, Young & Co. has failed—they have demanded 6 months to ſtate the ſituation of their affairs.

"Rice will not anſwer to ſhip for this place. Flour and Corn is at a good price. Fiſh is very dull. Staves middling. The Vintage promiſes to be more than middling."

A letter to the Editor from Philadelphia, mentions, "that in that city and New York twenty one Printers have fallen victims to the terrible calamity which has deſolated thoſe places." *(Centinel)*

THE FEVER.

THE Seleƈtmen having minutely attended to the reports of the ſeveral Phyſicians, and furniſhed the public with the returns as delivered to them from time to time—have now the pleaſure to announce to their fellow citizens, and the public in general, that agreeable to the opinion of the Phyſicians, the late *Epidemic* has ſo far *ſubſided*, as to render it perfectly ſafe for the inhabitants to return, and can aſſure their country brethren, that they may frequent the town, in the proſecution of their buſineſs, with the utmoſt ſecurity.

By order of the Seleƈtmen.

WILLIAM COOPER, *Town-Clerk.*

Boſton, October 12, 1798.

NEWPORT, October 16.

Through the kind Attention of a Friend, we received a Hand-Bill, this Morning, from Boſton, printed there on Saturday laſt.—The Contents of which we haſten to lay before our Readers, viz.

Centinel-Office—9 *o'clock* October 13, 1798.

WE ſtop the Preſs to announce the arrival of the ſhip Orono, Capt. Jamieſon, from Ireland; by whom we have received papers, from Cork, to September 6th. The rebellion in that kingdom had been aided by the landing of ſome French troops. The following is an official article of September 3d, *(very late)*

"DUBLIN CASTLE, SEPT 3, 1798.

"Advices were this day received from the Lord Lieutenant's head quarters, at Knockhill, dated the 1ſt inſt. His Excellency was advancing towards the enemy; and Colonel Crawford is puſhing his patroles to Caſtlebar. It appears that the numbers of the enemy [the French troops landed] have been exaggerated, and that they have been joined by a very inconſiderable number of the inhabitants!!"

The French have landed 1500 men in Ireland, and they have ſucceeded in an attack on a part of Gen Lake's diviſion. The French took 6 field pieces in the conteſt: But at the laſt dates they were, according to the Iriſh accounts, ſurrounded by a very ſuperior force.—All parties in Ireland appeared oppoſed to this foreign interpoſition.

London dates, are to Auguſt 31ſt. 3500 troops deſtined for the Eaſt Indies, are ordered for Ireland if neceſſary.

After a general exchange of priſoners, there will remain in England, 15000 Frenchmen.

The Texel is threatened to be attacked by the Engliſh and Ruſſian fleets. The Engliſh have made ſeveral attacks on the coaſt of Holland, with various ſucceſs. Peace between Auſtria and France is by no means probable. Theſe powers, as well as Pruſſia and ſome other lately neutral ſtates, are augmenting their "dogs of war," and threaten to let them "looſe for deſtruction."

Buonaparte's Expedition.

As under our Salem head we have given ſome particulars of the adventures of this Gallic Hotſpur; we have copied from a Cork paper, of September 6th, ſome further details. We cannot attach intire accuracy to either.

LONDON, Auguſt 31.

A French paper of the 26th inſt. entitled *Le Cluf du Cabinet*, received in town yeſterday, has the following important detail, which we can ſay obtains very general belief in the higheſt and beſt informed circles:—*(Sun)*

The article is dated from Frankfort, and ſtates, that by advices from Trieſte, and likewiſe from another port in Italy, an account had been received of an action having taken place between the Engliſh and French ſhips in the Mediterranean. The circumſtances which are particularly detailed, are as follow:

"On the 17th Meſſidor, July 5, the hoſtile fleets met in the morning. A very cloſe and warm engagement enſued, which laſted the whole day, and ended at night, without victory having declared on either ſide. The two following days, the 6th and 7th of July, were calm, and the fleets lay in ſight repairing their damages. On the 8th the Engliſh fleet being favoured with an eaſterly wind, ſucceeded in cutting off 8 French ſhips of the line, with which a very cloſe and deſperate action immediately took place. It ended, however, by a victory declaring in favour of the Britiſh, the whole eight ſhips being taken or ſunk.

"The action was extremely bloody on both ſides, the crew of the L'Orient (Buonaparte's ſhip) having been repeatedly reinforced by drafts from other ſhips, which were not ſo cloſely engaged. The L'Orient at laſt ſunk, as well as Sir H. Nelſon's ſhip (the Vanguard) The Britiſh Admiral, who was badly wounded, was removed on board the Culloden, where he had the ſatisfaction of receiving, BUONAPARTE, and his whole Etat-Major, about two hours before he [ſir HORATIO] died of his wounds."

Such is the detail of this article in *le Clef du Cabinet*, to which as we have already obſerved, great credit is attached here, and which ſeems to be too circumſtantial to be wholly the fiction of a French editor, for which he would be liable to pay the forfeit of his life. We leave it to our readers, however, to form their own opinions and concluſions.

The article likewiſe ſtates the Engliſh force very correctly—twelve 74 gun ſhips, one 64, and a 50, beſides frigates.

We yeſterday evening received, by expreſs, Paris papers to the 29th inſt. [*Sun.*]

The Pariſians have at length received intelligence of the arrival of Buonaparte at Alexandria. No official information of this fact has yet been publiſhed, nor are any additional circumſtances known at Paris reſpecting the deſtination of the expedition. An article in a Frankfort paper copied from *L'Echo de la Republique Francoiſe* of the 28th inſt. contains an account of ſeven ſhips of the line, ſeven frigates and a brig, part of Admiral Nelſon's ſquadron, having from the courſe which the Admiral ſteered, reached Alexandria on the 28th June, 10 days before the ſquadron of Buonaparte arrived at that port, and not meeting with the French fleet there, having put to ſea. This intelligence is ſtated in a letter from Conſtantinople, and it is ſaid to have been brought there by an Imperial veſſel, which left Alexandria on the 30th of June, and which was the bearer of official deſpatches on the ſubject.

This intelligence we underſtand is confirmed by deſpatches which have been received by the Eaſt India Company. The Imperial veſſel which brought it, ſailed from Alexandria on the 30th of June, and afterwards ſaw the ſame Engliſh ſquadron bearing towards Candia.

The Flour inſpected in the City of Baltimore, for the laſt three Months, ending the 30th Sept. '98 amounted to 31 138 whole Barrels, and 3,752 Half Barrels.

THE FEVER.

The total Number of deaths in Philadelphia this year, from Auguſt 8. to October 3. 2773

Total number in 1793, for the ſame time. 1847

Exceſs this year, 926

Philadelphia]—Burials the 24 Hours ending at the 5th at Noon, were 36

New York]—Deaths in that City for 48 Hours, ending the 6th in the Evening, 26—25 of the Fever.

The Deaths in the Borough of Wilmington, Delaware, from the 7th Auguſt to 31 inſt. have been 181.

MARRIED]—At Boſton, Mr. THOMAS MINNS, one of the Conductors of the Maſſachuſetts Mercury, to Miſs LUKET MITCHELL.

—At Providence, Mr. VALENTINE MARTIN, to Miſs ELIZA DOWNING, youngeſt Daughter of the late Mr. William Downing, of this Town.

—In this Town, Mr. ROBERT DUNHAM, jun. to Miſs BETSY PIKE, Daughter of Mr. Joſeph Pike.

—Mr. ISAAC STALL, to Mrs. NANCY BENTLEY.

DIED.]—"At Briſtol, on Saturday Evening laſt, after a ſhort Illneſs, Miſs MARY D'WOLFE the eldeſt Daughter of Capt. Charles D'Wolfe. If an amiable and virtuous Character, united with the Beauties of a well informed Mind, elegantly ſituated in Life, were a ſufficient Barrier againſt the Shafts of Death, her affectionate Parents, Brothers, and Siſters, together with her numerous Acquaintance, would not have been thus ſummoned to bemoan her untimely Exit."

—In this Town, laſt Wedneſday, after a painful and lingering Illneſs, Mr. GEORGE HAZARD, a very induſtrious Citizen and worthy Member of Society. He has left a large Family to ſuſtain an irreparable Loſs.

—"The ſame Day, in the 34th Year of her Age, Mrs. ELIZABETH ROBINSON, Conſort of Mr. Philip Robinſon, Merchant. In this Inſtance of the inexorable Summons of Death the moſt pleaſing Eulogium the Pen of Friendſhip offers as a Tribute of Reſpect to the Memory of an endeared, departed Friend—is compriſed, in her patiently ſuſtaining, during a lingering and tedious Indiſpoſition of bodily Infirmities, the arduous Conflict of expiring Nature, by expreſſing the Subſtance of the following Exclamation, viz, "Heavenly Father of infinite Mercies, not my Will, but thine be done!"——evinces her cheerful Submiſſion to the Will of Heaven—in renouncing the Attractions of a faſcinating World—thoſe affectionate Ties, that cement the tendereſt Union—the Pledge of connubial Happineſs—All! All! that was dear in Life; affords a conſolatory and well-grounded Hope—that the Tranſition was from ſublunary Enjoyments, to the Fruition of Felicity—"Where the Wicked ceaſe from troubling, and the weary are at Reſt."——On Friday her Remains, followed by Relatives, Friends, and a large Concourſe of Reſpectable Inhabitants, were depoſited in the Friends' Burial Ground."

—On Thurſday Morning, Mrs. MARY HALL, Widow of the late Mr. William Hall, and Daughter of the late Capt. William Cole, of this Town, in the 23d Year of her Age.

CUSTOM-HOUSE,

Diſtrict of Newport, Oct. 15.

ENTERED,		*from*
Sloop Polly,	Slead	Somerſet
—— Sophia,	Wiſtow,	Providence
CLEARED,		*For*
Brig Delight,	Wickham,	Providence
—— Polly,	Slocum,	Demarara
Sloop Patty,	Edwards,	Stonington
—— Eagle,	Earl,	Charleſton
—— Induſtry,	Simmons,	Saggharbour
—— Two Peters,	Briggs,	Perth Amboy
—— Republican,	Anthony,	Hudſon
Schooner Elizabeth,	Burges	New-Haven

For SALE,

THE SLOOP CORDELIA, Jacob Adams, late Maſter, with all her Appurtenances:—a remarkable faſt ſailing Veſſel, about thirteen Months old—has been employed as a Packet from this to New-York, and is equipped in the moſt complete Manner for that Buſineſs.—For Terms apply to

MERCY ADAMS, *Adminiſtratrix.*

Newport, October 15, 1798.

THE Subſcriber takes this Method to acquaint thoſe who have Accounts open with him, that unleſs they are ſettled before next Court, they will be put into the Hands of an Attorney, without Diſcrimination.

Thoſe who have Demands againſt him, may call and receive their pay.

ANDREW NICHOLS.

South-Kingſtown, 15*th* 10*th Month*, 1798.

TAKEN from Tiverton Shore, about a Mile and a Half above Howland's Ferry, a CEDAR BOAT, 11½ Feet Keel, her Bottom painted White, black Streak under the Wale, and a red Gunnel Streak, the Rudder and Two Oars were taken with her.——Whoever will ſecure the ſaid Boat, or give Information, ſo that the Owner may have her again, ſhall be well rewarded, and neceſſary Charges paid, by BENJAMIN HAMBLY.

Tiverton, Oct. 15, 1798.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY

ARTHUR FENNER, Eſq;

Governor, Captain-General and Commander in Chief, of the State of Rhode-Iſland & Providence Plantations.

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS by an Act of the General Aſſembly of the State aforeſaid, made and paſſed at their Seſſion holden at Providence on the laſt Monday in January, in the preſent Year, entitled, "An Act eſtabliſhing the Digeſt of Laws, as reported by the Committee appointed to reviſe the Laws of this State, and amended by the General Aſſembly, at the laſt and preſent Seſſion," it is among other Things enacted, that within One Month after the ſaid Laws ſhall have been printed and diſtributed, as therein provided, the Governor of the ſaid State be authorized and requeſted to iſſue a Proclamation, announcing that the Laws contained in ſaid Digeſt ſhall be in full Force and Effect, immediately after the Expiration of Thirty Days from the Date of ſaid Proclamation: And whereas the ſaid Laws have been printed by *Carter* and *Wilkinſon*, at Providence, in an Octavo Volume, under the Title of "The public Laws of the State of Rhode-Iſland and Providence Plantations, as reviſed by a Committee, and finally enacted by the Honourable General Aſſembly, at their Seſſions in January, 1798," and duly diſtributed: I do therefore iſſue this Proclamation, to make known that the Laws contained in the ſaid Digeſt will be in full Force and Effect immediately after the Expiration of Thirty Days from the Date hereof; of which all Perſons concerned are to take due Notice, and govern themſelves accordingly.

Given under my Hand, and the Seal of the ſaid State, this Sixth Day of October, in the Year of our Lord One Thouſand Seven Hundred and Ninety-eight, and of Independence the Twenty-third.

ARTHUR FENNER.

By his Excellency's Command,

SAMUEL EDDY, *Sec'ry.*

For SALE,

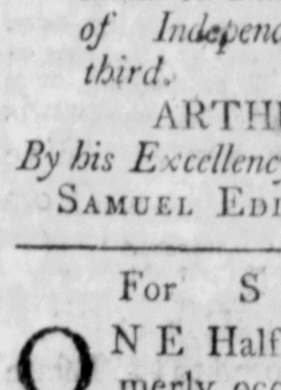
ONE Half of the Houſe formerly occupied by Walter Chaloner, Eſq; in Thames-ſtreet, being the Weſterly Part of it, and 150 Feet of Land, be there more or leſs, bounded Southerly on Land of Ebenezer Woodward, Weſterly on the Water or Cove; Northerly on Land of Job Chaloner, and Eaſterly on Land of Joſeph Cozzens.

Caſh, or approved Notes payable at the Bank of Rhode-Iſland, in Three or Four Months, will be taken in Pay.—Apply to

SAMUEL ALMY.

Portſmouth, October 15, 1798.

For CHARLESTON *(S. C.)*



The SLOOP Camden Packet, ARNOLD SINKINS, Maſter,

Will ſail on Sunday next. For Freight or Paſſage apply to the Maſter on board, at Stevens's Wharf, or Capt. Stephen T. Northam.

Newport, Oct. 16, 1798.

AN EPITAPH

NOT born, not dead, not chriſtened, not begot,
Here ſhe lies, that was, and that was not;
She was born, baptiz'd, is dead, and what is more,
Was in her life not honeſt, not a whore;
Reader, behold a wonder rarely ſeen,
And what thou ſeemeſt to read, thou readeſt not.

LOST,

THE firſt Volume of *Woolſtoncraft*'s Hiſtorical and Moral View of the Origin and Progreſs of the French Revolution: Alſo *Robertſon*'s Hiſtory of the Eaſt-Indies, one Volume.

The perſon, or perſons, poſſeſſed of them, are deſired to return them to BENJ. PIERCE.

Newport, 1st October, 1798.

Gibbs & Channing

Have for Sale, for Caſh, or on a reaſonable Credit with approved Notes, payable at the Bank of Rhode-Iſland——

HYSON, Young Hyſon, Suchong, and Bohea TEAS, of the lateſt Importation warranted to be of the firſt Quality, by the Whole, Half, or Quarter Cheſts.—China, in Dining, Breakfaſt, and Tea Setts, per Box,—Beſt St. Peterſburgh clean Hemp.—Cordage and Cables, of all Dimenſions—Spike Rods and Iron Hoops.—Jamaica Sugar, Windward Iſland Rum, and Molaſſes per Hogſhead.—Beſt French Brandy and Holland Gin, fourth Proof, per Butt, New-England Rum, by the Hogſhead, or Cargo, on ſhort Notice.—6 by 8, and 7 by 9, Window Glaſs, by the Box or larger Quantity.—Superfine and Fine Flour.—Tar—Pitch—Salt, &c.

Newport, Sept. 11, 1798.

WE the underwritten, appointed by the Worſhipful Town-Council of Newport, Commiſſioners, to receive, examine and adjuſt the Claims of the Creditors to the Eſtate of JACOB ADAMS, late of Newport, deceaſed, Mariner, repreſented inſolvent—Notify ſaid Creditors to exhibit their Demands to either of us, at our reſpective Dwellings, within Six Months from the Date hereof.

SAMUEL GIBBS,
NICHOLAS WEBSTER.

All Perſons indebted to the Eſtate abovementioned, are requeſted to pay them to

MERCY ADAMS, *Adminiſtratrix.*

Newport, October 1, 1798.

STATE OF RHODE-ISLAND, &c.

Newport, September 25, 1798.

THE Creditors of JEREMIAH N. SANDS, of Newport, in the County of Newport, Goldſmith, are hereby notified to appear, if they ſhall think fit, at the General Aſſembly, to be holden at Providence, on the laſt Monday in October next; then and there to ſhew Cauſe (if any they have) why the Prayer of his Petition, for the Benefit of an Act paſſed, A. D. 1756, for the Relief of inſolvent Debtors, ſhould not be granted.

Witneſs,
FRA. D. CHANNING, *Dep. Sec'ry.*

☞ *Juſt Received, and to be Sold by the Printer hereof, a few Copies of the Reverend Mr.* THAYER'S *DISCOURSE, on the* FEDERAL FAST, *May* 9th, 1798.

Price 6d. *to the generous Contribution of thoſe who attend it.*

Simeon Martin,

Has for Sale for Caſh, or on a reaſonable Credit, with approved Notes, payable at the Bank of Rhode-Iſland,

GOOD retailing Surinam and Havanna Molaſſes, by the Hogſhead, Tierce or Barrel; old 3d Proof Windward-Iſland Rum; New-England Rum by the Hogſhead or Barrel; brown and white Sugar, by the Barrel and Box; Coffee, by the Barrel; and St. Martin's Rock Salt, by the Hundred Buſhels or leſs Quantity.

Newport, October 8, 1798.

WE the Subſcribers being appointed by the Hon. Town-Council Commiſſioners to receive and examine the Claims of the Creditors againſt the Eſtate of JOB TABER, late of Tiverton, deceaſed, repreſented inſolvent; and Six Months longer being allowed for that Purpoſe, we hereby notify all concerned, to bring in their Accounts to us, at our reſpective Dwellings, within the aboveſaid Time. HOLDER ALMY,
ABNER SOWLE.

Tiverton, Sept. 20, 1798.

THE Creditors of THOMAS VOSE, of Newport, in the County of Newport, Merchant, are hereby notified to appear at the next November Term of the Court of Common Pleas, to be holden at Newport, within and for the County of Newport, if they ſee Cauſe, when Commiſſioners or Aſſignees are to be appointed, to receive the Claims or Demands againſt ſaid Thomas, and otherwiſe carry into Effect the Act of Inſolvency granted to ſaid Thomas, at the Seſſion of the General Aſſembly of the State of Rhode-Iſland, &c. held at Providence, on the laſt Monday of January laſt.

Witneſs, ROBERT ROGERS, *Clerk.*

Newport, October 8, 1798.

TO BE LET (together or in Diviſions) and Poſſeſſion given on the firſt Day of November next,

A large and commodious DWELLING-HOUSE & LOT, with a Shop, Carriage Houſes and Stables, ſituate upon Thames-ſtreet. The Terms may be inquired of Mr. WILLIAM ELLERY, jun. or of W. MARCHANT.

Sept. 3, 1798.

ATTENTION!

RENDEZVOUS for the Purpoſe of Recruiting a Company of ARTILLERISTS and ENGINEERS, ſtationed at Fort Wolcott, in Newport Harbour, is opened at Mr. SAMUEL VAUGHN's, on the Parade, where any Perſons deſirous of ſerving his Country will have an Opportunity to engage—The Term of Enliſtment will be 5 Years—Bounty given 12 Dollars—Monthly Pay to Artificers (ſuch as Carpenters, Wheelrights, and Blackſmiths) 10 Dollars per Month, Muſicians 6 Dollars, and Privates 5 Dollars—The Clothing is complete, Proviſions good, and a large Allowance—If unfortunately a Soldier ſhould get Sick, he will be healed free from Expence, and if wounded in the Service of his County, will receive a Compenſation equal to his Diſability.

GOD BLESS THE PRESIDENT.
W. LITTLEFIELD.

Capt Corps Artilleriſts and Engineers.

Newport, July 30*th*, 1798.

To be Sold, at Public Vendue, on Wedneſday 17th October next at Ten o'Clock, A. M. on the Premiſes, if not Sold at private Sale before,

Two Hundred Acres of LAND, partly Upland and partly Marſh, on Sachueaſt Neck, on this Iſland; bounded Eaſterly, Northerly and Southerly, on the Sea—where can be procured Plenty of Sea Manure.

N. B. The Terms will be made known, at the Time and Place of Sale.——If the Weather is not fair, the Vendue will be the next fair Day.

Any Perſon inclining to purchaſe at private Sale, may know the Terms, by applying to NICHOLAS EASTON, in Middletown.

September 25, 1798.

JOHN BOURS,

At the Sign of the golden EAGLE,

INVITES his Friends, old Cuſtomers, and others, to his Shop, where a very handſome Aſſortment of GOODS, ſuitable for the Seaſon, juſt imported, will be found, upon as low Terms, for Caſh, as at any Store in the State.

TO BE SOLD,

The FERRY on Eaſton's Point (commonly called the Point-Ferry) and the Ferry anſwering to it on Conanicut; together with the two Boats, the Wharves, Stores, Buildings, and Land belonging to them.—At the Point Ferry, there are two Wharves, with a Range of Stores on each of them, and a Ferry Houſe, with a Garden belonging to it:—Alſo, a large Houſe-Lot, adjoining the Wanton-Eſtate, having a Front of 99 Feet, and being about 115 Feet in Depth.—On the Conanicut Side, beſides the Wharf, there is a large convenient Ferry-Houſe, lately built, and in perfect Repair, with Four Acres of good Land belonging to it. The above Property will be ſold upon reaſonable Terms, by ABRAHAM R. ELLERY,
CHRISTOPHER G. CHAMPLIN.

Newport, Auguſt 27, 1798.

New Goods.

John Bours, jun.

Reſpectfully informs his Friends and the Public in general, That he has juſt received, at his Store, directly oppoſite Gen. Martin's,

A Beautiful Aſſortment of the moſt faſhionable DRY GOODS, which he is determined to ſell very low.

J B jun. returns his Thanks to his Cuſtomers, and requeſts a Continuance of their Favours.

Robert Lawton

Reſpectfully acquaints his Cuſtomers, and the Public in general that he has juſt received, and has for Sale, at his Store, in Thames ſtreet, oppoſite Mr. GEORGE GIBBS's, *a large and complete Aſſortment of* DRY GOODS *ſuitable for the approaching Seaſon, conſiſting of*

SUPERFINE and 2d Broadcloths, and Caſſimeres; a great Variety of Fancy Veſting; Coatings; Baizes; Flannels; Elaſticks and Plains; Calicoes and Chintzes; Satins; Modes; Loteſtrings; Taffanies, &c. &c.

Alſo, Ladies' Satin, Beaver and Common HATS; Gentlemens', Yeomans and Crown Ditto; low priz'd Mens' and Boys' Ditto, with a Variety of other Articles.

Thomas Green

At the BUCK, near the Red Market,

Having juſt Imported, a FRESH SUPPLY of

ENGLISH and *INDIA* GOODS,

Has now on Hand, a very extenſive Aſſortment, which he is ſelling at the uſual low Prices!——And,

N B. While he feels very grateful to his good Cuſtomers, for paſt Favours, and begs a Continuance of the ſame, earneſtly entreats thoſe, who are delinquent, in Town and Country, to diſcharge their reſpective Obligations.

N. B Home made CLOTHS taken in Pay, as heretofore.

John Baker

Reſpectfully informs the Public, that he continues his Buſineſs as uſual, and has for Sale, at his Store, formerly occupied by Mr. STEPHEN PIERCE, at the Head of Banniſter's Wharf,

BRANDY by the Pipe, Quarter Caſk and Gallon, 1ſt, 2d, and 4th Proof.

Weſt India Rum, by the Barrel or Gallon.

New England Rum by the Barrel or Gallon.

Geneva by the Barrel or Gallon.

Brown Sugar by the Barrel.

White Spaniſh Flote by Do.

Loaf Sugar by the Hundred or Loaf,

Flour by the Barrel, fine and ſuperfine.

Souchong Tea, by the Dozen or lb.

A general Aſſortment of Glaſs Ware.

Liverpool Crockery Ware, conſiſting of beſt printed, enamel'd, pencil'd, and common Ditto.

An elegant Aſſortment Morocco Shoes.

Coarſe and Fine Salt.

Alſo, a Variety of other Articles, in the Grocery Line, which he will diſpoſe of at a reduced Price for Caſh.

HOLMES WEAVER,

CABINET and CHAIR-MAKER,

Informs the Citizens of Newport, and its Vicinity,

THAT he has taken a SHOP, in MEETING-STREET, a little Northward of the Mercury Printing-Office, where he carries on the above Buſineſs, in all its various Branches.

He flatters himſelf, that an anxious Solicitude to pleaſe, will inſure him the Patronage of a generous Public, in an Art conducive to Elegance:—Aſſuring them they ſhall be ſupplied, with every Article in his Line, as cheap as can be procured (of an equal Quality) in New-York or Philadelphia.

The moſt faſhionable and approved Patterns ſhall be conſtantly procured, and neatly executed.

All Kinds of inlaid and ornamental Work, done in the moſt fanciful Manner.

Likewiſe—beautiful Japan Varniſhing done in the moſt reduced Prices; which is the higheſt and moſt tranſparent Poliſh, hitherto invented.

☞ The above Varniſh may be applied to old Furniture, without the Trouble of removing it.

John Adams,

Leather-Dreſſer and Glover,

Reſpectfully informs the Public,

THAT he has removed from his Shop, in Tanner-ſtreet, to that formerly occupied by Mr. AZARIAH ALBRO, in Broad ſtreet, at the Sign of the Buck and Gloves; where he continues to carry on the Leather-Dreſſing Buſineſs, in its various Branches.

He keeps conſtantly for Sale, Ladies' and Gentlemens' Gloves, of different Qualities, by the Dozen or ſingle Pair.—Alſo, Deer-Skin; white Calf and Lamb Skins, for welting; Waſh-Leather, for Breeches Linings; Hat and Spinning-Wool, of different Qualities, &c &c.

AN EPITAPH.

NOT born, not dead, not chriſtened, not begot,
Lo! here ſhe lies, that was, and that was not;
She was born, baptiz'd, is dead, and what is more,
Was in her life, not honeſt, not a whore;
Reader, behold! a wonder rarely wrought,
And while thou ſeemeſt to read, thou readeſt not.

LOST,

THE firſt Volume of *Wollſtoncraft's* Hiſtorical and Moral View of the Origin and Progreſs of the French Revoultion: Alſo *Robertſon's* Hiſtory of the Eaſt-Indies, one Volume.

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NICHOLAS WEBSTER.

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MERCY ADAMS, *Adminiſtratrix.*

Newport, October 1, 1798.

STATE OF RHODE-ISLAND, &c.

Newport, September 25, 1798.

THE Creditors of JEREMIAH N. SANDS, of Newport, in the County of Newport, Goldſmith, are hereby notified to appear, if they ſhall think fit, at the General Aſſembly, to be holden at Providence, on the laſt Monday in October next; then and there to ſhew Cauſe (if any they have) why the Prayer of his Petition, for the Benefit of an Act paſſed, A. D. 1756, for the Relief of inſolvent Debtors, ſhould not be granted.

Witneſs,

FRA. D. CHANNING, *Dep. Sec'ry.*

☞ *Juſt Received, and to be Sold by the Printer hereof a New Copies of the Reverend Mr.* THAYER'S *DISCOURSE, on the FEDERAL EAST, May 9th, 1798.*

Price 4d at the preſſing ſolicitation of thoſe who heard it.

Simeon Martin,

Has for Sale for Caſh, or on a reaſonable Credit, with approved Notes, payable at the Bank of Rhode-Iſland,

GOOD retailing Surinam and Havanna Molaſſes, by the Hogſhead, Tierce or Barrel; old 3d Proof Windward-Iſland Rum; New-England Rum by the Hogſhead or Barrel; brown and white Sugar, by the Barrel and Box; Coffee, by the Barrel; and St. Martin's Rock Salt, by the Hundred Buſhels or leſs Quantity.

Newport, October 8, 1798.

WE the Subſcribers being appointed by the Hon. Town-Council Commiſſioners to receive and examine the Claims of the Creditors againſt the Eſtate of JOB TABER, late of Tiverton, deceaſed, repreſented inſolvent; and Six Months longer being allowed for that Purpoſe, we hereby notify all concerned, to bring in their Accounts to us, at our reſpective Dwellings, within the aboveſaid Time.

HOLDER ALMY,
ABNER SOWLE.

Tiverton, Sept. 20, 1798.

THE Creditors of THOMAS VOSE, of Newport, in the County of Newport, Merchant, are hereby notified to appear at the next November Term of the Court of Common Pleas, to be holden at Newport, within and for the County of Newport, if they ſee Cauſe, when Commiſſioners or Aſſignees are to be appointed, to receive the Claims or Demands againſt ſaid Thomas, and otherwiſe carry into Effect the Act of Inſolvency granted to ſaid Thomas, at the Seſſion of the General Aſſembly of the State of Rhode-Iſland, &c. held at Providence, on the laſt Monday of January laſt.

Witneſs, ROBERT ROGERS, *Clerk.*

Newport, October 8, 1798.

TO BE LET (together or in Diviſions) and Poſſeſſion given on the firſt Day of November next,

A large and commodious DWELLING-HOUSE & LOT, with a Shop, Carriage Houſes and Stables, ſituate upon Thames-ſtreet. The Terms may be inquired of Mr. WILLIAM ELLERY, jun. or of

W. MARCHANT.

Sept. 3, 1798.

ATTENTION!

RENDEZVOUS for the Purpoſe of Recruiting a Company of ARTILLERISTS and ENGINEERS, ſtationed at Fort Wolcott, in Newport Harbour, is opened at Mr. SAMUEL VAUGHN'S, on the Parade, where any Perſon deſirous of ſerving his Country will have an Opportunity to engage—The Term of Enliſtment will be 5 Years—Bounty given 12 Dollars——Monthly Pay to Artificers (ſuch as Carpenters, Wheelrights, and Blackſmiths) 10 Dollars per Month, Muſicians 6 Dollars, and Privates 5 Dollars—The Clothing is complete, Proviſions good, and a large Allowance—If unfortunately a Soldier ſhould get Sick, he will be healed free from Expence, and if wounded in the Service of his Country, will receive a Compenſation equal to his Diſability.

GOD BLESS THE PRESIDENT.

W. LITTLEFIELD.

Capt Corps Artilleriſts and Engineers.

Newport, July 30th, 1798.

To be Sold, at Public Vendue, on Wedneſday 17th October next at Ten o'Clock, A. M. on the Premiſes, if not Sold at private Sale before,

Two Hundred Acres of LAND, partly Upland and partly Marſh, on Sachueaſt Neck, on this Iſland; bounded Eaſterly, Northerly and Southerly, on the Sea—where can be procured Plenty of Sea Manure.

N. B. The Terms will be made known, at the Time and Place of Sale.——If the Weather is not fair, the Vendue will be the next fair Day.

Any Perſon inclining to purchaſe at private Sale, may know the Terms, by applying to NICHOLAS EASTON, in Middletown.

September 25, 1798.

JOHN BOURS,

At the Sign of the golden EAGLE,

INVITES his Friends, old Cuſtomers, and others, to his Shop, where a very handſome Aſſortment of GOODS, ſuitable for the Seaſon, juſt imported, will be found, upon as low Terms, for Caſh, as at any Store in the State.

TO BE SOLD,

The FERRY on Eaſton's Point (commonly called the Point-Ferry) and the Ferry anſwering to it on Conanicut; together with the two Boats, the Wharves, Stores, Buildings, and Land belonging to them.—At the Point Ferry, there are two Wharves, with a Range of Stores on each of them, and a Ferry Houſe, with a Garden belonging to it:—Alſo, a large Houſe-Lot, adjoining the Wanton-Eſtate, having a Front of 99 Feet, and being about 115 Feet in Depth.—On the Conanicut Side, beſides the Wharf, there is a large convenient Ferry-Houſe, lately built, and in perfect Repair, with Four Acres of good Land belonging to it. The above Property will be ſold upon reaſonable Terms, by

ABRAHAM R. ELLERY,
CHRISTOPHER G. CHAMPLIN.

Newport, Auguſt 27, 1798.

New Goods.

John Bours, jun.

Reſpectfully informs his Friends and the Public in general, That he has juſt received, at his Store, directly oppoſite Gen. Martin's,

A Beautiful Aſſortment of the moſt faſhionable DRY GOODS, which he is determined to ſell very low.

J. B jun. returns his Thanks to his Cuſtomers, and requeſts a Continuance of their Favours.

Robert Lawton

Reſpectfully acquaints his Cuſtomers, and the Public in general that he has juſt received, and has for Sale, at his Store, in Thames ſtreet, oppoſite Mr. GEORGE GIBBS'*s, a large and complete Aſſortment of* DRY GOODS *ſuitable for the approaching Seaſon, conſiſting of*

SUPERFINE and 2d Broadcloths, and Caſſimeres; a great Variety of Fancy Veſting; Coatings; Baizes; Flannels; Elaſticks and Plains; Calicoes and Chintzes; Satins; Modes; Lutеſtrings; Taffanies, &c. &c.

Alſo, Ladies' Satin, Beaver and Common HATS; Gentlemens', Yeomans and Crown Ditto; low priz'd Mens' and Boys' Ditto, with a Variety of other Articles.

Thomas Green

At the BUCK, near the Red Market,

Having juſt Imported, a FRESH SUPPLY of

ENGLISH and *INDIA* GOODS,

Has now on Hand, a very extenſive Aſſortment, which he is ſelling at the uſual low Prices!——And,

N B. While he feels very grateful to his good Cuſtomers, for paſt Favours, and begs a Continuance of the ſame, earneſtly entreats thoſe, who are delinquent, in Town and Country, to diſcharge their reſpective Obligations.

N. B Home made CLOTHS taken in Pay, as heretofore.

John Baker

Reſpectfully informs the Public, that he continues his Buſineſs as uſual, and has for Sale, at his Store, formerly occupied by Mr. STEPHEN PIERCE, at the Head of Baniſter's Wharf,

BRANDY by the Pipe, Quarter Caſk and Gallon, 1ſt, 2d, and 4th Proof.

Weſt India Rum, by the Barrel or Gallon.

New England Rum by the Barrel or Gallon.

Geneva by the Barrel or Gallon.

Brown Sugar by the Barrel.

White Spaniſh Flote by Do.

Loaf Sugar by the Hundred or Loaf,

Flour by the Barrel, fine and ſuperfine.

Souchong Tea, by the Dozen or lb.

A general Aſſortment of Glaſs Ware.

Liverpool Crockery Ware, conſiſting of beſt printed, enamel'd, pencil'd, and common Ditto.

An elegant Aſſortment Morocco Shoes.

Coarſe and Fine Salt.

Alſo, a Variety of other Articles, in the Grocery Line, which he will diſpoſe of at a reduced Price for Caſh.

HOLMES WEAVER,

CABINET and CHAIR-MAKER,

Informs the Citizens of Newport, and its Vicinity,

THAT he has taken a SHOP, in MEETING-STREET, a little Northward of the Mercury Printing-Office, where he carries on the above Buſineſs, in all its various Branches.

He flatters himſelf, that an anxious Solicitude to pleaſe, will inſure him the Patronage of a generous Public, in an Art conducive to Elegance;—Aſſuring them they ſhall be ſupplied, with every Article in his Line, as cheap as can be procured (of an equal Quality) in New-York or Philadelphia.

The moſt faſhionable and approved Patterns ſhall be conſtantly procured, and neatly executed.

All Kinds of inlaid and ornamental Work, done in the moſt fanciful Manner.

Likewiſe—beautiful Japan Varniſhing done in the moſt reduced Prices; which is the higheſt and moſt tranſparent Poliſh, hitherto invented.

☞ The above Varniſh may be applied to old Furniture, without the Trouble of removing it.

John Adams,

Leather-Dreſſer and Glover,

Reſpectfully informs the Public,

THAT he has removed from his Shop, in Tanner-ſtreet, to that formerly occupied by Mr. AZARIAH ALBRO, in Broad ſtreet, at the Sign of the Buck and Gloves; where he continues to carry on the Leather-Dreſſing Buſineſs, in its various Branches.

He keeps conſtantly for Sale, Ladies' and Gentlemens' Gloves, of different Qualities, by the Dozen or ſingle Pair.—Alſo, Deer-Skin; white Calf and Lamb Skins, for welting; Waſh-Leather, for Breeches Linings; Hat and Spinning-Wool, of different Qualities, &c &c.